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CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 29, 1930

No. 13



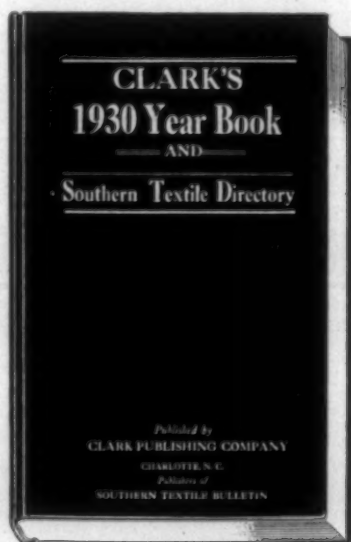
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Contents

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Spindle hours monthly by states from 1922 to 1929; location of spindles, looms and knitting machines in the South; Clark's 1929 Increase Lists; Cotton Acreage planted from 1916 to 1928 by states; carry-over of cotton from 1910 to 1929; condition reports, 1920 to 1929; consumption reports, 1893 to 1929; private and Government crop estimates, 1925 to 1929; production of woven goods, 1921 to 1927; hosiery production; prices of cotton goods; production, sales, stocks and unfilled orders by months, 1927 to 1930; employees in cotton mills; labor laws of Southern States; wages, 1919 to 1927; a Directory of Southern Textile Mills; many additional facts and statistics.



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Type of Loom	Verybest Loom	Non-automatic Woolen Looms
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Speed	112.	103.
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Yards per weaver's set per day	176.4	76.9
Weaver's operations per loom hour	11.048	35.183
Minutes of work required of weaver per loom hour	5.269	10.656
Filling waste, per cent of total filling	1.99	2.04

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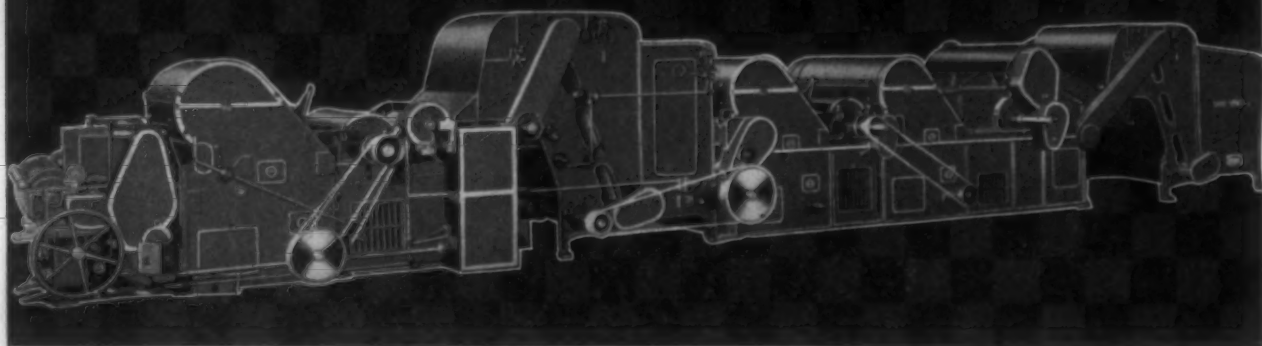
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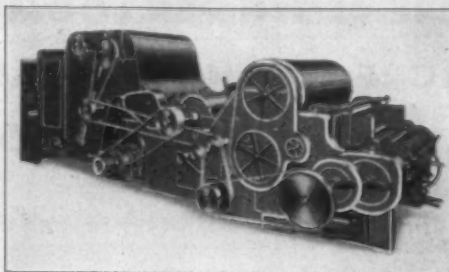
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 38

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Application of Vat Colors to Cotton Piece Goods *

By N. R. Vieira, Newport Chemical Works

PIECE goods dyeing is at the present time an extremely busy field for this most important class of dyestuffs. There are in general use four methods of application, viz.:

Jig dyeing,
Reduced padding,
Continuous dyeing,
Pigment dyeing.

In regular jig dyeing, which is, I believe, the oldest method, the bleached goods are wound on the jig beam and then passed back and forth through the reduced solution of the dyestuff in the regular manner. This method gave considerable difficulty with penetration, heavy selvages and tapering of the shade within the roll, as well as differences in shade and strength from roll to roll. The selvage trouble was generally due to bad winding, the over-lapping edges oxidizing and re-dyeing a heavier shade than the rest of the material. This difficulty can be overcome by framing the goods or using a good winder with Foxwell guiders. Tapering can generally be overcome by careful feeding of the color or cutting down the size of the roll. However, poor penetration on hard twisted fabrics or heavy goods is its main drawback as there is no way of getting a squeeze on the average jig. This method has in many plans been modified to the pigment method.

Padding, reduced, has been used with some success for light shades on easily penetrated fabrics and consists simply of padding the goods in a solution of the reduced color and either skying and dropping into box trucks or hatching in a roll on the back of the pad, and subsequently oxidizing and washing on the jig. While extremely low in labor cost, it is very unsatisfactory as to washing fastness. The depth of shades and selection of colors suitable for it are also rather limited. Poorly soluble colors are apt to precipitate and result in cloudy or mottled dyeings. Colors that exhaust at about the same speed must be used or tailing will result. This difficulty can be overcome somewhat by the use of a small pad box. It is also essential that a careful study be made of the action of the various colors to be used in combination and then regulate the feed to offset the variations in exhaust.

Continuous Dyeing—This method is a modification of the padded reduced method, and gives good results on some types of work. This consists of passing the goods through a reduced solution of the dyestuff on the padder and passing directly through boxes containing hydro and caustic, and the through wash boxes containing

either water or an oxidizing solution, depending on the colors in use. This method is most suitable for mills producing a standard line of shades on their own goods. This gives the opportunity of running fairly large lots of a shade and stocking for later delivery. Short runs on new shades and continual changing of shades is apt to be expensive both in color and the time necessary for cleaning up the equipment after each run. Then there must also be added the cost of charging and feeding the re-reducing boxes which, for the best results should be kept slightly overflowing. Again the same points that apply in mind when selecting colors for use on a range, and while a great improvement over the reduced padding method, the maximum of washing fastness is not obtained. However, a number of plants find it suitable for some types of work.

The pigment method gives the best all around fastness and penetration on all types of goods, is equally suited for light or heavy shades in large or small lots, and permits the use of a great many combinations of color that the other methods do not. The shades are clearer, have a more solid appearance, and the process is about the easiest to control when established than any of the other ways of application. It does not require the use of expensive equipment that may be standing idle from time to time. A good pad and ordinary jigs are all that are required.

The goods are padded with the unreduced color in a suspending medium, transferred to the jig and passed back and forth through a reducing solution from 4 to 8 ends, depending on the shades, rinsed and oxidized, and then ready for the rope soaper. The selection of the suspending medium is quite important as a well-suspended, smooth-working, good-penetrating mixture naturally works to the best advantage. Various gums and dextrines are being used, but by far the easiest to prepare and apply is ordinary ground glue of good solubility. Gum Arabic is rather expensive, gum trag, unless thoroughly soaked, cooked and carefully strained will contain minute lumps which will pass through ordinary straining cloth and re-form again. These will tend to coagulate the color with the formation of so-called color spots in the goods for which the dyestuffs are often blamed. Generally colors should be used that have been especially prepared into fine paste as the presence of small particles of concentrated color is apt to cause trouble with spotting in light shades. Difference in exhaust speeds and dyeing temperatures are not nearly as troublesome as in the other methods. When the goods are passed through the reducing liquor in the jigs, the color, of course, does wash off to some extent. By

(Continued on Page 33)

*Address before Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists.

Future of the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Business

Extracts of address by John M. Botts, Fidelity Knitting Mills, Philadelphia, before National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers



WHEN I was asked to address you on the "Future of the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Business," the suggested points to be touched upon were divided into three subjects, viz., manufacturing, selling and the future. The manufacturers and merchants of Babylon and Nineveh were no doubt discussing these problems five thousand years ago; they never were nor will be settled—they constitute the essence of God's greatest gift to man—work.

Unintelligent production is not necessarily entirely the fault of the manufacturer. This distributor has his finger in the pie. He owes a duty to merchandise created, the handling of which is his source of wealth. At irregular intervals, our physical system gets out of order and needs readjustment; dieting and physicking, though unpleasant, must be taken to save the patient. Our commercial endeavors and economic order are human emanations and partake of our human elements. When the process of eliminating the poison from the economic body came to a head last fall, the wholesale and retail distributors promptly took an extreme position on the matter.

Don't buy! became the cry, instead of using reasonable and salutary conservatism in buying. Human nature cannot reason in panic—just cut, slash and slaughter. From what should be a moderat lay-off and reasonable readjustment, we degenerated into the condition that naturally follows cut prices, cut profits, cut wages and cut hours of employment, that breaks the heart of the decent manufacturer, who is proud of his plant and of his good relations with his work people. His stock piles up. He cannot eat his goods—his credit melts away—his help have not enough wages from part time to pay for rent and food—and little or nothing to spend in front of the retail merchant's counter for the things they need and want.

The distributor like the rest of us gets what he buys

—cheap prices—cheap goods—cheap customers. What price cheapness? I ask. Yes, gentlemen, unintelligent production may be caused in part by unintelligent distribution, and I cast no aspersion on the distributors. They were ably assisted by about the worst exhibition of mill selling that I have ever seen—and as most of the mills have their own personally controlled selling force, they may take the chicken home to roost. Don't cry about the situation—just recognize it! We act in the same natural way in buying our raw materials. It's everybody for himself and the devil take the hindermost!

The necessity of controlled output is ever-present and is taken care of by the simple law of supply and demand, and will continue to be so controlled unless Uncle Sam repeals the Sherman Act, which I think would be a very bad thing to do, because we would make our own law and that would be worse. In making this statement I know that I cannot be accused of trying to please my audience. Present control is O. K. When there is too much, we will stop making and when there is not enough we will buy more machinery; just now we are not buying machinery.

Alertness to style developments.—Don't wait for the trade to ask for something that you are not making. When you are all set and running smoothly and big on your favorite item, you should know that the trade is going to want something else mighty quick. Think it up and have it ready in reserve, and when the orders on your pet item begin to stick and the price to slip, get out from under and hand out the new line.

Quality—honest construction. — Why even a poor manufacturer will make goods the best he knows how, if the trade will let him—but they won't, they even get well enough posted on the art of manufacturing to show him how to make them poorer, so he continues to get poorer.

Pressure for cheaper goods to meet a price by selling organizations. — Unfortunately, there is such pressure and much of it—but it is reflected and subdued by the selling organizations in the manner of the shock absorber under your car, because when the manufacturer himself is subjected to this selling pressure by the buyer direct he flattens out like the proverbial pancake and after the steam roller has run over him his elevation is that of a hole in the ground.

Styling is truly the function of the selling organization, as the maker is farthest away from the source of information as to what is desirable with a natural disinclination to make the machinery adjustments and changes to bring out new items. On the other hand, the selling organization is nearer the source — sees no beauty in any slow seller and is constantly on the qui vive for a quick seller.

New outlets depend on the growth of intelligence in distribution which is a simple little subject involving banking and financial systems, world economic conditions, international trade relations, tariffs and a few et ceteras. Two facts stand out—every woman in the world wants a pair of full-fashioned silk stockings and we have the productive skill and power to make them for her, so I remain hopeful that my grandchildren will have problems to solve when they arrive. In the meantime, what we want in this country is high wages and continued increase of buying capacity on the part of the workers.

The future of the full-fashioned hosiery industry is in my judgment as thoroughly secure as any human endeavor that I can bring to mind, for it is synonymous with silk beauty and style and it is as inconceivable to me that women will abandon this queen of fabrics as they will return to red flannel petticoats. Though they wear skirts as long as Broadway, they will buy full-fashioned silk stockings, as long as they can beg, borrow or steal the money and as for skirts, I beg leave to repeat a phrase I coined several years ago that "short skirts did not make full-fashioned silk hose salable, but full-fashioned silk hose made short skirts wearable."

The weights required in the future will continue the trend toward lightness to a reasonable limitation of strength and wearing qualities, the wearer of the coarse ever striving to possess the fine. Periods of trade depression that may momentarily affect this demand come and go, but we continue on the up-grade.

Gauges in the future, as in the past, come finer and finer, each step claiming in its day to be the maximum, only to find that the next day added skill permits another step forward. It is less than ten years since we sold our first chiffons (don't laugh) five-thread, 39-gauge, at \$20.00 per dozen and in very large quantities shortly after \$18.50, \$16.50, \$12.50 and so on down.

"Standard constructions continue to be something of a joke to the initiated but the amateur's mouth is full of specifications. The growth of the full-fashioned hosiery business has been so sudden and so large, and so easy has it been to sell that principals have been able to get along nicely without real buyers and salesmen, but the cream is off the bottle. The time is at hand when both buyers and salesmen will need to know something more than parrott-like prattle about specifications. There is much buying and selling of dimensions instead of merchandise. I can make a 30-inch, four-thread, picot edge, 45 g.g., all-silk stocking for \$11.00, and a 30-inch, 4-thread, 45 g.g., all-silk stocking for \$12.50 and make more profit on the \$11.00 than on the \$12.50 article. I have seven lead pencils in my hand

—one costs 10c and the others cost 10c for the six—all the same dimensions but oh! what a difference in the quality of the lead.

As to the dull luster stocking, there are two ways to get the natural luster out of silk. One is to kill it with chemicals which costs nothing except to the wearing qualities of the article, and the other is to twist it off in the throwing which is expensive—one is ugly and cheap—the other beautiful and costly. All higher twists add beauty, strength, and value. It is immaterial to us as manufacturers whether we make orgazine, grenadine or crepe twists, but because crepe twisting or crinkling the silk not only lends a real beauty of subdued tone effect but really adds strength, wearing quality and resistance to runs, they will probably have a style vogue for many years as their high cost will keep them out of the real cheap class.

The wholesalers' place in the sun will be in the future as in the past just whatever he makes it himself, and nobody else can make it for him. Quite a few existed in the past who expected the manufacturer to make a place in the sun for him, and have passed out of business. If they know what happened after they passed out, they know that the manufacturer took the place in the sun for himself. That does not mean that all of said manufacturers are happy and I believe that quite a few are finding the sun pretty hot and wish they were back in the shade watching the wholesaler work for them. It is possible that the turn of events in the future may demonstrate as they did in the past, that making goods is one trade and distributing goods is another trade, and that no man can do two things better than he can do one, particularly in such a diversified, complicated and competitive line as hosiery.

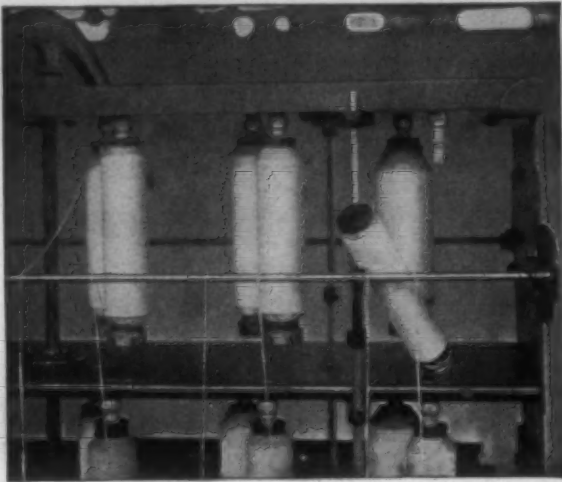
"In the present state of human nature, the organized association of the work is as essential to the general good as that of the manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer, but when any of these organizations are purely offensive and seek to impose their will on the others without due consideration of the other's party's needs and without due consideration of the other party's needs and without fair co-operation, they will fail and continue to fail until reason prevails. The wholesaler's organization of recent years failed to function properly and passed out of the picture.

Supply Co. Gives Dinner

Gastonia, N. C.—More than 125 mill owners, managers, superintendents and master painters were the guests of the Gastonia Mill Supply Company and the DuPont Company at the Armstrong Hotel Monday night. Mr. Wm. D. Anderson, president of the Gastonia Mill Supply Company, welcomed the guests and introduced Mr. J. L. Gilmour, a paint expert from the DuPont Company, who was the speaker of the evening and who told of the rapid changes that are taking place in the paint industry which affects not only the manufacturer but the consumer and master painter as well.

BERRY & LEE JOIN HOSIERY GUILD, INC.

Berry & Lee of Durham, N. C., have been admitted to membership in the Hosiery Guild, Inc., it was announced by Harry R. Kinney, managing director. The equipment of the company consists of Scott & Williams 340 needle machines with gosset toes. Samples of Guild-mode hosiery will be prepared so the company can go into production at once.



Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder with Long Draft System

The Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder used in connection with Long Draft system of Spinning has some very distinct and desirable advantages over wooden skewers.

Due to the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder's construction, the largest possible package of roving with a minimum of twist can be used without *stretching* the roving.

—WHY—

A package (large) of roving will be rotating on Ball Bearings, hence greatly reduced friction when being pulled from bobbin; also due to the construction of the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder, a package (large) of roving will automatically rotate without WABBLING—consequently, this means greatly reduced *stretching* of the roving.

We will be pleased to have our representative call and tell you all about the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder. Write us—



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE

BOBBIN HOLDER

Foreign Trade Outlook

By H. G. Brock, Vice-president, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, at the Seventeenth National Foreign Trade Convention, Los Angeles

FOREIGN trade can never be handled in the same way as domestic business, but the difficulties in the way of successful foreign trade which existed a decade ago have been greatly lessened. Two fields in which startling improvements have been made are transportation and communication. Credit mechanism has been greatly benefited by faster ships and more frequent sailings, to all world markets, by extensive highway construction, by newly built railroads and, last but not least, by the linking of far distant points by airplanes carrying mails and passengers. Credit executives are now privileged to use cable and radio service with a quality, speed and cost that to most of us would have seemed fantastic ten years ago. Communication by telephone with European and Latin-American countries is the newest available gift of science to make easier the daily job of checking credits.

An outstanding development of the last decade is the increased realization on the part of American business men that they should check carefully the credit of the foreign buyer rather than use blind confidence in order to get business. Further, a credit record based on their own ledger experience and the ledger experience of others must be built and kept constantly up to date. Closely allied to this is the realization that, with proper judgment of the reliability of a foreign house, credit for reasonable periods can be safely extended in export trade, not only to meet foreign competition but also to accommodate the foreign buyer under the conditions existing in his country, where local rates of interest are usually much higher than our own and different distribution methods exist. In passing from a "sellers' market" to a "buyers' market," as far as exports are concerned, we have got away from a cash or a secured basis to a basis of reasonable credits. Our export business must be done on credit if it is to meet world competition.

An International Frame or Mind on Credit Co-operation

There is gradually developing an international frame of mind toward credit co-operation. This is a comparatively recent growth and is still in its early stages. It has received considerable impetus, however, from Ernst B. Filsinger's address at the Brussels meetings of the International Chamber of Commerce in 1925, and from the continuing activities of that organization which, although not primarily concerned with credit, have been of great indirect benefit. The International Chamber has also done valuable work in eliminating trade barriers. This, together with work of the American Arbitration Association, in the development of commercial arbitration through the inclusion of the arbitration clause in foreign contracts, has had considerable bearing on better handling of credits and collections.

The current depression in our foreign commerce is not to be considered as marking the end of expansion in our foreign commerce, but rather as a temporary halt, providing us with an opportunity to consolidate our position and to prepare for the future. In one sense, it may be regarded as the end of one era and the beginning of another, since we must probably depend more largely in the future on natural economic and geographical factors, and less on the unnatural post-war

(Continued on Page 28)



GO AFTER THE ELUSIVE PROFIT



CHASING the elusive profit is an exciting business if you catch it—and very often you'll find it in the most unexpected places. Many a mill operator has found it in lubrication. This seems such an unimportant factor in operating costs that it is often overlooked. As a matter of fact, lubrication, with its ramifying influence on the entire mill operation—on power, unit output, depreciation, maintenance and even the quality of product—is a most important item.

Call in a lubrication expert for a thorough sur-

vey. The professional services of a qualified Texaco Lubrication Engineer are yours on request. He will study your plant and make definite recommendations of improved lubricants and lubricating practices—if they *can be improved*. He'll estimate your probable savings through effective lubrication. There's one promising place to look for those elusive profits. The Texas Company has been notably successful in the textile field—so write The Texas Company first.

TEXACO

THE TEXAS COMPANY
135 East 42nd Street, New York City

There is a Texaco Lubricant for Every Purpose

LUBRICANTS

Analysis of Textile Conditions

The following analysis of textile conditions was prepared by Morton H. Meinhard, factors of New York.

"We all know the house with the leaky roof. When it rains the weather is so bad that the owner cannot fix the leak. And in fine weather he forgets about it. So the leak is always there.

"Recently business had its storms. Many a roof leaked. Some mill executives, braving the tempest, made at least temporary repairs. Many did nothing—except complain.

"We believe now, while the weather of business is clearing, is the best time to make permanent repairs.

"Let us face the situation squarely. What is the mill's most pressing problem of the moment? Unquestionably it is the matter of extending credits. It is not always easy to tell which commercial structures have been weakened by a storm and which have weathered it perfectly. The present situation calls for a thorough survey of the foundations and framework of each firm with whom the mill is doing business.

"An all round curtailment of credit, based on general conditions, would be as ridiculous as condemning all the houses on a street because one was tottering. While some firms may have suffered damage that makes liberal credit unwise, the very fact that others have weathered the storm may entitle them to even more liberal terms than in the past. To insure broad distribution, the mills may have to revise their attitude on the extension of credit. We believe that the time is now opportune for such revision.

"Anyone can keep down losses by checking credits in an ultra conservative way, but that will not run machinery nor allow the sale of a full production. Therefore, we believe, that as soon as a mill has arranged for the intelligent handling of its credit risks and collections, it should turn seriously to other matters of importance, namely the study and if necessary, the readjustment of its manufacturing and selling plans to fit existing conditions.

"Only the other day we heard of a man whose case, to our mind, exactly corresponds to the present situation of many textile mills. For fifteen years his success had been mediocre. A square peg in a round hole, his accomplishments had been disappointing, both to himself and to his employer. Careful analysis of the man's abilities and the company's requirements finally resulted in his being given the type of work which he was really best suited for. Today he is successful and contented, and his employer is more than satisfied.

"In much the same way many a mill which is not making satisfactory progress today can often be turned into a profitable property if it is given the work it is really best fitted for.

"Profitable operation of a mill depends on three main considerations. First, its products must be of a type which is in active demand. Secondly, its equipment must be such that its products are better or different from those of its competitors. Thirdly, it must enjoy wide distribution for its products. With these three provisos, success is practically assured, without them it is absolutely out of the question.

"In no department of the textile business is this analysis and readjustment so necessary today as in the selling end. We are suffering from too many so-called salesmen. What the industry needs in the distribution of its products is more real merchants, men of wide knowledge and and experience, men of broad

vision who can see beyond swatches and price lists. Men who have the initiative to analyze conditions for themselves and the courage to work out their own solution, instead of following the crowd blindly. In a word—men who are not only salesmen, but merchants.

"There has never been a depression in the history of the textile industry when certain mills have not gone right ahead making a profit and progressing. Merely to make a profit is not enough. In order for a mill to hold its place in the race there must be progress as well. A study of the set-up of mills which hold their own, through fair weather and foul, will invariably show that the men at the helm, or their advisers, are of the merchant type we have described."

Carolina Co-operative Council Closes Tenth Year

Spray, N. C.—The Carolina Co-operative Council, an organization of about 300 key men in the Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills from their plants at Leaksville, Spray and Draper, brought to a close its tenth year of successful operation with its regular meeting held at the Central Y. M. C. A., Spray, on Tuesday night, May 13th. This meeting was well attended.

The meeting was opened with musical selections by the Council Orchestra, a group composed entirely of Council members. B. A. Jefferson, president of the Council, presided and after routine business matters were handled, appointed a committee to work up a special anniversary program for the September meeting of the Council, at which time the eleventh year of the Council's existence will begin. All past presidents were named for this committee. The past presidents are L. W. Clark, J. W. East, C. W. Phillips, G. C. Truslow, L. J. Baker, R. D. Shumate and B. A. Jefferson.

Next on the program were several talks by local men. J. O. Thomas, manager of the personnel department, made a short talk on personnel records; L. W. Clark, manager of the Spray and Draper plants, spoke on past and present business conditions and referred to future trends; and E. D. Pitcher, treasurer of the Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Company, spoke further on matters of interest to the Council. Mr. Clark and Mr. Pitcher both congratulated the Council members on their loyalty and co-operation during the ten years of the Council's operation.

New officers for the year 1930-31 were elected as follows: President, J. J. Shumate, from Homecrest Mill; vice-president, B. F. Lee, Rhode Island Mill; secretary, J. O. Thomas, general office; assistant secretary, Homer Wright, general office; chairman of constitution committee, H. Z. Smith, general office; chairman of attendance committee, L. J. Baker, Spray Woolen Mill; chairman of refreshment committee, L. M. Barksdale, general office; chairman of group insurance committee, L. W. Clark, general office. Luther H. Hodges, secretary of the Council for the last ten years, asked to be relieved, and the Council elected Mr. Thomas.

Much interest centered around the drawing for the attendance prizes. The usual monthly attendance prizes were drawn by G. A. Handwerk and Claude Chandler. Eight prizes were drawn for by those who had attended at least six meetings during the year. They were drawn as follows: First prize, a rug, J. S. Ragsdale; second, a blanket, Glenn Boyles; third, a bedspread, Glenn Nichols; fourth, a blanket, Emmett Taylor; fifth, a blanket, R. B. Burnett; sixth, a pair of sheets, James Barksdale; seventh, a baby blanket, S. T. Anderson; and eighth, a pair of pillow cases, J. F. Lee.

Cotton Industry Seen on Verge of Recovery

The cotton goods industry of the United States is on the verge of a healthy recovery, believes C. T. Revere, of Munds & Winslow. He bases his opinion on an analysis of spindleage figures which show a steady decline in both active and "in place" numbers for the last six to seven years. The recovery is being temporarily retarded, he says, by the high premiums on the near months in raw cotton but should make itself felt next autumn. Mr. Revere says:

"Since 1923 there has been proceeding, almost unnoticed, a drastic reduction of textile plant equipment. In all probability this development would have attracted more attention had it not been for the fact that output has shown no tendency to decline, while overproduction has become a distressing menace.

"Textile production must be measured in terms of spindleage. A study of the figures issued by the Census Bureau will be enlightening. Although the spindleage of American cotton mills estimated in 'spindles in place,' reached its peak in December, 1924, with the record aggregate of 37,939,772 spindles, the maximum of spindles in operation, or 'active spindles,' was touched in 1923 with 36,260,001 spindles employed. This was the peak that actually registered the beginning of the era of overproduction.

"Considering first the matter of total spindleage, we find a most interesting tendency getting under way. The peak, as stated above, was reached in December, 1924, with approximately 38,000,000 spindles. The following year saw more than 342,000 spindles discarded. In 1927 there was a further decline of 890,000 spindles. In 1928 there was another decrease of 1,455,000 spindles, with 1929 showing a further falling off of 720,000, with an aggregate loss of 3,622,000 spindles. According to reports for the first four months of the present calendar year, 1930 gives promise of setting a new record for reduction in total spindleage.

"The above figures represent a net decline after allowance for installation of new spindles, including additions and replacements.

"The peak of 'active' spindles was recorded in 1923 with a total, mentioned above, of 36,260,001 spindles. The year 1924 registered a decrease of 410,993 active spindles. The reduction has proceeded irregularly since that time and reached its maximum last year with a decline of 1,452,756 spindles, bringing the total of 'active' spindles at the end of last year down to 32,417,036. This represents a reduction of more than 3,700,000 spindles, or about 10.3 per cent in the number of 'active' spindles compared with the year 1923.

Must Control Production.

"Obviously a sound position for the textile industry of the United States depends entirely on the wisdom with which production is controlled through the number of 'active' spindle hours. The figures given above on the reduction of mill equipment show quite clearly that obsolescence and junking have brought plant capacity substantially within the limits of domestic requirements. Further depression will tend to accentuate the throwing out of the weaker mill units. The situation, of course, can be corrected by the operation of the law of the survival of the fittest. Public spirited co-operation, however, could furnish the remedy without this regrettable mortality. Fortunately through the efforts of the Cotton-Textile Institute recognition of necessity for co-operation as opposed to selfish individualism appears to be gaining ground. There are signs that it will become a settled policy in the near future

and it is because of this indicated development that we feel justified in expressing decided optimism over the outlook for the textile industry of the United States in the near future.

"We doubt if definite evidence of health in the textile industry will be forthcoming until later in the year, but it should make its appearance along in the autumn. Meantime the high premiums on the near months with discounts in the late months will tend to restrict recovery. The effect of this disparity is historic. In 1923 a high peak of textile activity was recorded. In the following year distribution was checked by the fact that the summer months sold at a big premium over the new crop positions. In 1924 this development was caused by the small carryover from the short crop years. This season the disparity may be laid at the door of the Federal Farm Board."

Sees Extension of Curtailment

"Sales continue disappointing," Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co. reports. "Demands for finished goods is not coming into the market as one would expect it would considering that we have been having a period of active retail business. Present conditions are abnormal as regards demand; how much longer they can continue so is hard to tell. It is fortunate that the mills so generally started on a 50 per cent program when they did; the necessity for it has become more apparent every day. Undoubtedly it can be expected to remain in effect throughout the summer. Lack of demand can only be met by curtailment. Those who have not already adopted the full curtailment program are certain to do so as their orders run down. To accumulate goods in such times as these is unreasonable.

"Ours is by no means the only industry that is suffering today. In many other lines producers are asking for guidance through the gloom that befalls the situation at present. We no longer feel that our industry is behind others in laying its plans for taking care of itself. We have seen a great change come over the industry in the last few years toward more constructive programs.

"Just along these lines, we have before us now a statement concerning the automobile trade, reading as follows: 'The more conservative attitude prevailing among both manufacturers and dealers is likely to prevent any general maladjustment of supply and demand during the remainder of the year. This is a wholesome sign and will promote stability.'

"Concerning the automobile trade, it is said that 82 per cent of the country's production is sold within the United States and that there were last year 26,501,000 motor vehicles in this country, an increase of 8 per cent over the previous year. Since the average life of cars in the recent past has been six and three-quarters years, the number of cars considered as going into replacement annually is now approximately 2,800,000, so that perhaps more than half of the expected orders this year could reasonably be counted on from replacements. The necessary replacements are in the nature of an irreducible minimum which itself increases from year to year with the normal growth of motor vehicles. Some of the replacement purchasing is being temporarily deferred at the present time and this serves to create a backlog of potential business for the future.

"Is it not possible that in our business, too, we may be laying up a backlog of potential business even though it may not be felt for six months or a year or even more?"

PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Separating Day and Night Production

Editor:

Please ask the following question in your Discussion Section:

What is a good rule for keeping a day weaver's and night weaver's cloth separated when using pick counters on the loom, for one week's run?

Thanking you very much.

ANXIOUS.

Duties of Section Men.

Editor:

Want to hear from overseers and superintendents about the duties expected from them when they were section men.

Our section men, as we all know, are the keys of production of the mill's.

All the old heads send in some good advice as to what was expected of you in your days of a section man and what you expect of your section man today?

SECTION MAN.

Variation in Laps.

Editor:

Allow me space to ask the question on variations of H. & B. finishers.

I am losing about one-third of my laps both ways. Sometimes it varies from a 42-lb. lap to 44-lb., and the next one drops down to 40, without any move on adjustment.

The correct weight of the laps is 42 lbs.

Will some man who has experience on 1928 or later model picker room machine please advise me what to do?

BOLL WEEVIL.

Figuring Piece Work.

Editor:

What is the proper basis and rule for rating piece workers by the hank? I want to know how to figure the right price from 40 hanks and down. I wish to know what is a fair standard for figuring the price for all the different hanks and will appreciate a reply through this page.

WORKER.

Tying Knots in Yarn

Editor:

I wish to ask the following question through your paper:

What is the best method of tying knots in No. 15s 2-ply warp yarn when spooling it?

We are making 15-2 ply warp on a 2½-inch ring twister and are spooling it just the same as we do single warp, but we have quite a lot of trouble with the knots slipping apart at the slasher and loom. We are using a Boyce Weavers Knotter, but it will not tie the knots tight enough to keep them from slipping.

ARK.

Corn Starch on Belts.

A discussion in your columns relating to the reasons why overseers allow their loom fixers to sprinkle corn starch on their loom driving belts, which has been the

custom in hundreds of cotton cloth mills for years, will be very interesting to read. Also if this is of such value as fixers believe it is, why do the direct motor geared looms not give trouble?

6742

Reverse Twist.

Editor:

I would like to know from some one, through your Discussion Page, what reverse twist is mostly used for.

TOM.

A Brief Discussion on Weave Room Humidity

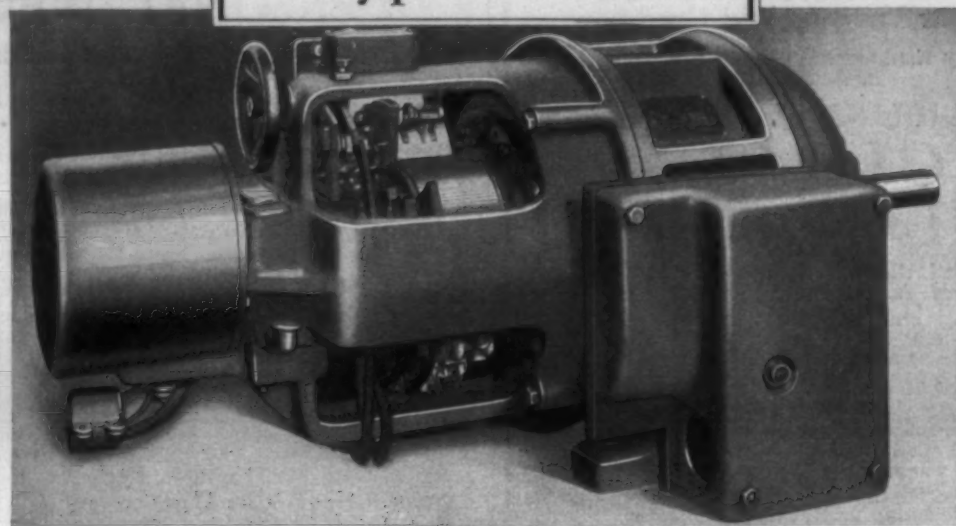
By H. S. M.

It will be noted by weave room men that at times it apparently takes more humidity to run the work satisfactorily than it does at other times. Just why this is I don't know. My opinion is that the electrical condition of the atmosphere has more to do with the running of work than the humidity itself. I believe that the humidity merely fits the atmosphere so that the electrical condition suitable for good weaving can be made possible, as water or moisture is one of the best known electrical conductors. I have seen at various times when work was running extremely good that the thermometers registered exactly the same as they did when the same work was practically impossible to run. I recall several occasions when the work was running extremely bad, that the second hand was doing all he could to get the temperature and relative humidity adjusted to the work but all he did proved useless until at last he got a sprinkler and sprinkled the floor. Within a few minutes everybody was beginning to get caught up and within ten minutes practically every loom was running good. He and I noticed the temperature and relative humidity and he set it down on his memorandum book. Shortly after that the work was running good and he called me and showed me his memorandum of the recorded temperature and relative humidity and it was exactly the same in the room at that time as it was the day he recorded it. Now it happens that on the very days that the work runs bad the lugs, check straps break, and the looms in general become out of order. There surely is a cause for this, and it doesn't seem that the humidity itself would cause it all. I believe that the air is somewhat like a piece of steel. A piece of steel can be heated and tempered over and over until it will lose its tempering quality. I think the air partly the same way. The air can be changed and changed until it is no longer useful as far as the relative humidity and temperature are concerned, but on the other hand is what one might class as dead or stale. A few windows opened at a time and then closed after a few minutes will help greatly toward keeping the atmosphere the same at all times, but occasionally this does no good. There are days when the humidity will not mix with the air, but will wet the warps to an extent that it will be necessary to cut down on the humidity. This could be caused by the temperature being too cool, but I have seen it not mix on days that I know the temperature was not causing it.

If the whole universe is governed by that strange and mysterious electrical power, doesn't it seem possible

(Continued on Page 24)

Type B T A



THE A-C. MOTOR with these desirable D-C. FEATURES

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2. Shunt characteristics—practically no change in speed from no load to full load
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PERSONAL NEWS

Charles Chapman has been appointed master me-
chanic at the Martel Mills, Valley Falls, S. C.

Roy Wallace is now master mechanic at the Arcade
Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

W. Harry Wylie has resigned his position with the
Southern offices of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works,
at Charlotte.

W. S. Adams, who has been with the DuPont Com-
pany, of Charlotte, has accepted a position with the
Beacon Manufacturing Company, Swannanoa, N. C.

T. E. Sanderfur has been promoted to machinery in-
spector at the Payne plant of the Bibb Manufacturing
Company, Macon, Ga.

George R. Stearns, president of the Riverside Cotton
Mills, Augusta, Ga., has been elected a director of the
Georgia Railway & Banking Company.

Louis B. Helig has been appointed manager of the
Union Hosiery Corporation, of High Point, N. C., a hos-
iery selling agency.

James M. Bennett, of the Viscose Company, Roanoke,
Va., has been promoted to assistant engineer at the
plant at Parkersburg, W. Va.

H. D. Barret has resigned his position with the Bald-
win Mills, Chester, S. C., and is now with the Social
Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.

N. A. Long, chemist at the Beacon Manufacturing
Company, Swannanoa, N. C., has been transferred to
the Massachusetts plant of the company, where he will
be in charge of dyeing.

J. T. Johnston has been promoted from machinery in-
spector at the Payne plant of the Bibb Manufacturing
Company, Macon, Ga., to an office position in Bibb Mill
No. 2.

James L. McNair, formerly president of the Waverly
Mills, Laurinburg, N. C., has been appointed chairman
of the Sixth Division, N. C. Highway Commission, suc-
ceeding the late W. C. Wilkinson.

Charles E. Hendrixson, assistant engineer at the Vis-
cose Company plant at Roanoke, Va., has been apoint-
ed chief engineer of the plant of the Viscose Company,
at Parkersburg, W. Va.

W. A. Erwin, president of the Erwin Cotton Mills at
Durham and Erwin, who recently underwent a major
operation at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, is re-
ported to be getting along fairly well.

Kenneth M. Simmons, of Rowesville, S. C., has joined
the staff of E. S. Draper, landscape architect, of Char-
lotte. Mr. Simmons is a graduate of Clemson College
and did graduate work at Massachusetts State College
and Harvard University, specializing in landscape work.

V. C. Burrowes, treasurer of the Chipman-Burrowes
Hosiery Mills, Flat Rock, N. C., is on a trip to New York.

B. D. Cox, overseer weaving at the Lydia Mills, Clin-
ton, S. C., is recuperating from a long illness and ex-
pects to return to the mill at an early date.

Norman E. White has been appointed to the post of
assistant secretary of The Association of Cotton Textile
Merchants of New York, effective May 19th. This addi-
tion to the staff was made necessary by the volume of
work handled by the Association which has been in-
creasing steadily since its first meeting, held twelve
years ago.

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PERSONAL NEWS

Mr. White brings to his new position a wide and varied experience in legal, journalistic and editorial work. It covers a term of service with the American Expeditionary forces in France; three years as official court reporter in the State and United States District Courts of Maryland and West Virginia; three years as newspaper reporter, feature syndicate writer and contributor to various national magazines and trade publications.

According to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney of Charlotte, N. C., there was issued on May 20, 1930 patent No. 1,759,518 to L. E. Monroe of Lakedale, N. C., which covers a structure called a "dot filling retainer." This invention comprises hooks pivoted on the temple of the loom, so that in weaving filling material like curtains and the like with dots therein, that the striking of the temple of the loom caused by the lay of the loom causes the hooks to move downwardly and engage the filling thread and hold the same while the shuttle is being shot back through the warp, and if desired the filling retainer can be raised out of operative position by means of the harness mechanism. This mechanism displaces the ordinary thread which has heretofore been used for holding the ends of the filling.

Obituary

W. P. Hurt

W. P. Hurt, of Charlotte, who for many years was well known as a superintendent and overseer at various mills, died at his home in Charlotte on Monday after a prolonged illness. He was 63 years of age. He was regarded as one of the most expert carders in the South and was author of numerous articles on the card room.

Surviving Mr. Hurt are his wife, Mrs. Maude F. Hurt, two daughters, Mrs. B. L. Parwer and Miss Eva Hurt, both of this city; two sons, J. L. and James R. Hurt, also of Charlotte; three sisters, Mrs. M. B. McDevitt, of Marshville; Mrs. E. S. Trammell, of Fountain Inn, S. C., and Mrs. Grier Dellinger, of Columbia, S. C.; two brothers, J. H. Hurt, of Asheville, and T. M. Hurt, of this city, and two grandchildren.

H. C. Fleitmann

New York, N. Y.—Herman C. Fleitmann, 52, president of the Fleitmann Textile Corporation of New York, died Saturday in Harbor Hospital of heart disease.

He also was chairman of the board of the Union-Buffalo Mills Company at Union, S. C., and director of the Buffalo Union Carolina Company. He maintained homes here and in Tallahassee, Fla.

Mr. Fleitmann was born in New York, the son of Kate Caesar and the late Ewald Fleitmann. He was educated at St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H. For many years he was president of Fleitmann & Co., Inc., which was founded in 1850 by Herman Fleitmann. The name of the firm, one of the oldest here in the textile business, was changed to its present name, the first of this year.

Surviving is his wife, the former Marie J. De La Blanchetain; a daughter, and a brother, Henry T. Fleitmann.

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Questionnaire for Texas Meeting

The technical discussion at the meeting of the Texas Textile Association, to be held at Waco, Texas, June 13-14, as announced last week, will be based upon the following questions:

1. What effect does roll speed have on evenness, end breakage, breaking strength, horsepower and production. (Make not less than 4 tests on 4 different speeds on same yarn Nos.)

2. End breakage test on spinning (same as before). Determine, if possible, what causes ends down that have heretofore been reported under the heading, unclassified.

3. What circle traveller do you use, and why? Also give number flange ring used.

4. Loom stoppage test on not less than 10 looms. Determine stops per hour per loom and causes for each stop.

5. State your experience with steel heddles.

6. What have you accomplished with the extended, or stretch-out system in the different departments.

7. Give any improvements you have made in your mill during the past year.

8. What have we done to reduce labor costs aside from reducing wages.

9. Why is it necessary for doffers to be allowed to be idle so much of the time. Would it be possible to have our spinning done by combination doffers and spinners, who would do both the spinning and the doffing?

10. What are we doing towards controlling yarn weights through the control of humidity in picker-rooms?

11. A full discussion of improved card stripping methods; either the non-stop card clothing or the continuous stripper or any other method if any for reducing the evils and the expense of frequent hand stripping.

12. What effect would speeding up licker-in on cards have on staple of the cotton, and would you get any cleaner work by this change?

If time permits, we will have a discussion on oil spraying and its advantages and disadvantages.

Westcott Mills Granted Patent on Grenadine Twist

Westcott Hosiery Mills, Dalton, Ga., have been granted a broad patent covering hosiery made of high counter-twisted silk yarn, of which about 200 manufacturers have begun production of the dull luster stocking.

The patent bears the number 1,759,561, and is said by Westcott's mill officials to cover hosiery known as "grenadine-crepe" and "grenadine twist." The company will shortly issue a warning to the trade declaring it will protect itself through Howson & Howson, attorneys, against all infringements, whether by manufacturers, jobbers or retailers, by suits for injunction and damages. This type of hosiery is declared the invention of David H. Young, the firm's stylist, and is owned by the Westcott Mills.

"We consider that this invention of Mr. Young," said a statement prepared by the New York office, "is such a distinct advance in the manufacture of hosiery that the interests of the hosiery industry will be best served by permitting it to be manufactured by other progressive mills. We are therefore willing to grant licenses to other mills who are able to manufacture this article

properly. It will be our policy to charge only a moderate license fee which will not be either prohibitive or an unfair burden upon any mill re tailer."

What the fee will be, however, was not divulged.

While another mill has applied for a patent on similar dull numbers, this is the only restriction on general manufacture of the stockings as yet. Whether it will apply to all twists from 32 to 70, in which grenadine and crepes are made, could not be learned. Nor could it be ascertained whether the practice by some mills of merely twisting tram silk yarn will be covered by the Westcott patent.

Experimented on Dull Twists

Nearly all the full-fashioned hosiery mills have experimented on dull twists, which will apparently be covered by this patent, and nearly 200 plants are known to be operating on such stockings. When the question previously arose as to the possibility of a patent being issued to any of the mills, some of the mill men declared broadsilk manufacturers had been using grenadine twists for years and the process could not be patented. However, the issuance of the patent to the Southern mill and prospects that an Indianapolis concern may obtain one on a slightly different process will present something of a problem to mills dealing with accounts who may fear a suit for injunction and damages, which is Westcott's threat against infringements. The date on which the company will insist upon its patent is not known, but it is expected it will become effective as soon as the trade has been fully informed of its papers.

Some Test Results on Cotton

In a series of experiments to compare American cotton with Indian cotton, the Indian Central Cotton Laboratory tested three lots of American cotton.

Some of the results of this test are given in the accompanying tables. Table I gives the length of the fiber, the strength of the fiber, the spirality per inch or convolutions per inch, and the actual number that the yarns were spun to. Table II shows the total waste taken out in manufacture of the yarns, the strength in pounds of a 120-yard skein, the strength of the yarn, when tested by the single end method, and the nominal twist.

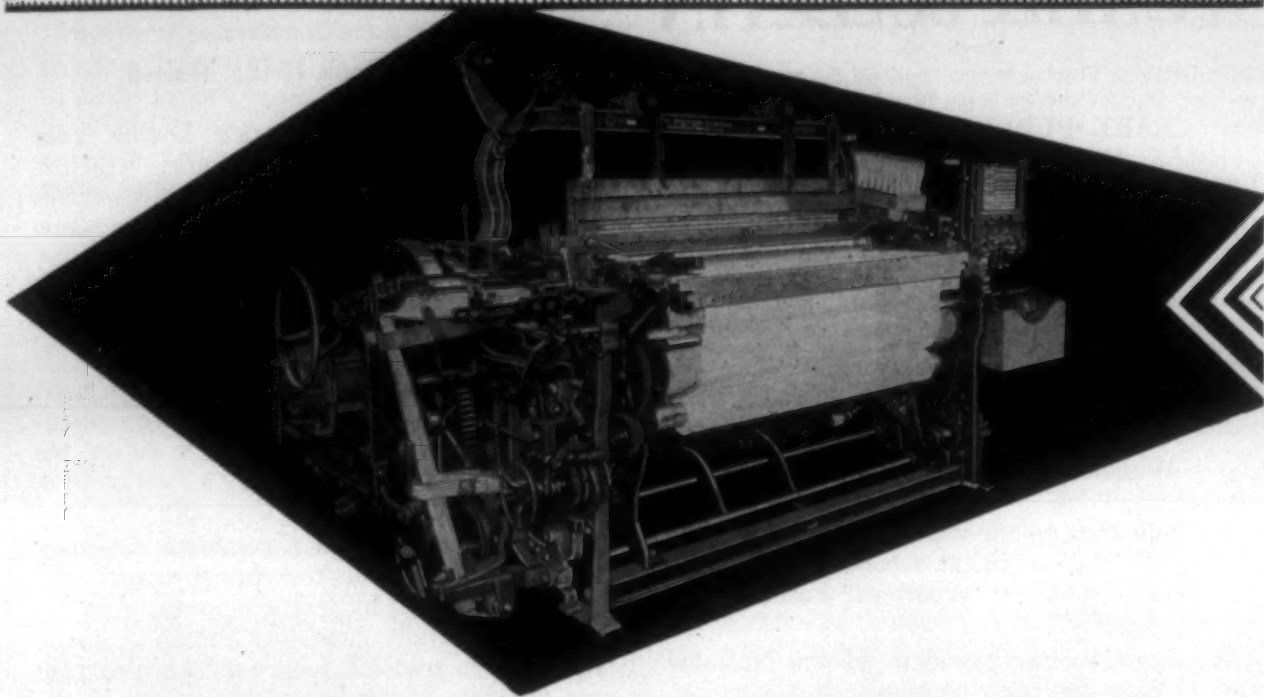
These test results are not necessarily conclusive as they were, of course, carried out on a limited amount of cotton and might vary considerably if cotton from the same areas of other years were considered.

It would appear from these results that the length of the fiber played a considerably more important part in the ultimate strength of the yarn than either the fiber strength or the spirality. This, however, is probably due to the peculiarities of either this particular series of tests or the samples tested as test results from other sources would tend to disapprove both of these conclusions.

Table I.				
Cotton	Fiber Length Inches	Fiber Strength Ounces	Convolutions per inch	Actual Yarn Number
Miss. _____	.99	.183	142	19.5
Memphis _____	.95	.181	110	19.7
Texas _____	.86	.206	140	19.8

Table II.				
	Total Waste	Strength of Skein Pounds	Strength Single End Ounces	Total Nominal
Miss. _____	11.8	95.2	10.2	16.85
Memphis _____	14.4	103.8	12.9	16.85
Texas _____	14.9	61.4	8.6	16.85

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ANOTHER TEST POINTS TO STAFFORD LOOMS FOR QUALITY

A QUALITY test was recently made in a large Northern mill on Stafford shuttle-changing looms and other automatic looms. The conditions of the test were identical for both sets of looms. Filling breakages on the ordinary looms averaged 14 per loom per day, while filling breakages on Stafford looms averaged but 2 per loom per day.

Performance such as this is characteristic of Stafford shuttle-changing looms. It is to be expected when hand-threaded shuttles are changed automatically with greater accuracy and smoothness than the most skilled weaver can change them. At the same time production up to 96% and 97% is regularly delivered by Stafford looms. If you want quality production on a quantity basis, turn to Stafford. Can we supply more facts or arrange a demonstration?

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Weisbord and the Communists

We hope that no one will be deceived or lulled to sleep by the statement recently issued from New York by Albert Weisbord, former Communist leader.

Weisbord, former president of the National Textile Workers, the Communist textile union, was recently expelled by the Communists and his story about the failure of the Communist drive in the South is part of an effort to weaken and depreciate the hold of those who succeeded in kicking him out and are now in control.

Albert Weisbord is a fanatic, that is, he emerged from Harvard University a fanatic after being under the influence of one or more radical professors in that institution.

He is absolutely disloyal to the United States and his dream is the vain dream of the overthrow of the country by the Russian army. At Harvard University he was taught free love and has advocated and practiced it since joining the Communists.

In spite of his disloyalty and his vileness Albert Weisbord differs from some of those in his former organization and from many of the organizers in the United Textile Workers (American Federation of Labor) in that he is not for sale.

Many a strike has been called off by labor union organizers in consideration of money paid to them personally, but we are convinced that no reasonable amount of money would have any influence upon the fanatic, Albert Weisbord.

We do not know why he was expelled by the Communists, but it is very evident that his story about the failure of the Southern drive was intended as a criticism of those now in control.

The Communists will never become established in Southern cotton mills, but as long as Russian gold is available to those who seek to stir

up strife, some strife is to be anticipated in this section, and another drive is to be expected this fall and winter.

1930 Year Book Being Mailed

The 1930 edition of Clark's Textile Year Book and Southern Textile Directory, which is the first edition of this book to be published, has been completed and advance orders for same are being filled this week.

The average textile manufacturer has very little need for a textile directory and if he purchases one he will open same very seldom.

We have felt, however, that there was a need for a combination office edition of a textile directory and statistics book and in the future we expect to publish each year Clark's Textile Year Book and Southern Textile Directory.

This book will contain a complete directory of Southern textile mills together with such statistics as are needed by textile manufacturers.

We have carefully gone over a mass of statistics relating to spindles, looms and knitting machines not only in the United States but in the world, and have selected those most desirable and have rearranged many of the tables.

A feature of that section is the spindle hour statistics since 1921 by States and by months. These statistics also disclose the active and idle spindles in each State each month and the recorded spindle hours portray the curtailment and expansion of production month by month.

Many pages are devoted to cotton acreage, cotton crops, cotton reports and distribution.

An unusual feature is the record of private cotton estimates beginning with those of 1925. From these records a mill man may know the accuracy of the former estimates of those who publish privates this year.

Very complete statistics are given relative to the production of cotton goods and yarns, in the United States, and our exports and imports of same.

The reports of the Cotton Textile Merchants of New York are tabulated from their beginning in 1927 and from them the progress of production as related to sales, shipments and unfilled orders may be noted.

In the last section are given statistics relative to the number of cotton mill employees in the United States and in the world, and the total textile wages and salaries paid in the United States. There is also a tabulation of the laws of Southern States relative to employment in textile plants.

In this period of severe competition and stress, a man should have before him complete and ac-

curate information relative to his industry and should study the past in order to judge the future.

We have prepared Clark's 1930 Textile Year Book and Southern Textile Directory in order to make needed information conveniently available to the men in the cotton manufacturing industry, and we expect a large and growing demand for this book.

Getting Home for Amos 'n Andy

Some of the mills in Gastonia, N. C., received and granted a very unusual request last week.

The operatives wanted the schedule of hours changed so that the mill would stop at 15 minutes to 6 so that they could get home in time to hear Amos and Andy over the radio.

These famous entertainers go on the air at 7 p. m., but since daylight saving time went into effect in New York, 7 p. m. there is 6 p. m. in the South.

The mill management was willing to begin operations 15 minutes earlier so that the employees could get out at 5:45 p. m. and be seated at their radios before 6 p. m.

Of course, these newspaper writers who swarmed to Gastonia during the Communist disorders and wrote about the starving mill employees, did not mention the radios in mill homes but there are enough of them to make the employees desire to get home before Amos and Andy begin.

The Peak of Spindles

In their weekly letter Munds & Winslow of New York make the following very interesting observation relative to the passing of the peak of spindle operations:

Although the spindleage of American cotton mills estimated in "spindles in place," reached its peak in December, 1924, with the record aggregate of 37,939,772 spindles, the maximum of spindles in operation, or "active spindles," was touched in 1923 with 36,260,001 spindles employed. This was the peak that actually registered the beginning of the era of overproduction.

Considering first the matter of total spindleage, we find a most interesting tendency getting under way. The peak, as stated above, was reached in December, 1924, with approximately 38,000,000 spindles. The following year saw more than 342,000 spindles discarded. In 1927 there was a further decline of 890,000 spindles. In 1928 there was another decrease of 1,155,000 spindles, with 1929 showing a further falling off of 720,000, with an aggregate loss of 3,622,000 spindles. According to reports for the first four months of the present calendar year, 1930 gives promise of setting a new record for reduction in total spindleage.

The above figures represent a *net decline* after allowance for installation of new spindles, including additions and replacements.

The peak of "active" spindles was recorded in 1923 with the total, mentioned above, of 36,260,001 spindles. The year 1924 registered a decrease of 410,993 active spindles. The reduction has proceeded irregularly since that time and reached its maximum last year with a decline of 1,152,756 spindles, bringing the total of "active" spindles at the end of last year down to 32,417,036. This represents a reduction of more than 3,700,000 spindles, or about 10.3 per cent in the number of "active" spindles compared with the year 1923.

The magnitude and significance of this reduction in cotton textile mill equipment should not be casually dismissed. Our export trade in cotton goods over a period of years represents an average of about 7 per cent of our total production of cotton goods. In other words, since 1923, we have junked about 10 per cent of our mill equipment estimated in terms of spindleage, or 3 per cent more than the equivalent of our export sales of cotton goods.

Veteran Mill Man Passes

It is with sincere regret that we note the death of W. P. Hurt, of Charlotte.

During his career he filled the position of superintendent or overseer of carding at various mills and was regarded as being one of the best carders that the South has produced.

Years ago when the Southern and Western Textile Excelsior was the leading textile journal in the South, W. P. Hurt was one of its leading contributors and he won several prizes in the contests which they ran for the best practical articles on cotton manufacturing problems.

The editor of this journal knew Mr. Hurt in those days and had valued his friendship during the years which have followed.

Expectancy of Yield

In their weekly letter Bond, McEnany & Co. give the following as the "Expectancy of Cotton Yield for 1930," measured in 500-pound gross weight bales.

Acreage Decrease from 1929 Per Cent	Acreage Planted Acres	Expectancy of Yield Bales
0	47,569,000	14,818,000
2½	46,380,000	14,448,000
5	45,191,000	14,077,000
7½	44,001,000	13,707,000
10	42,812,000	13,336,000

They compute this from the ten-year average lint yield per acre of 154.5 pounds and the ten-year average abandonment of 3.5 per cent.

Of course, the yield per acre is as yet an entirely unknown factor and will depend upon the weather during the growing season, but during the last few years it has been less than the average given above.

If it was definitely known that the crop would not exceed the largest expectancy given above present prices would be very attractive.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The Arista Mills Company has had its old oil spraying equipment replaced with Borne Scrymser Company's 1930 model.

Magnolia, Miss.—In pursuance of a decree of the chancery court in the case of the Straus Brothers' Investment Company, et al., vs. Rountree Cotton Mills, Inc., Herman S. Straus, special commissioner, has advertised the property for sale to the highest and best bidder at the court house here June 7, subject to the remaining unmatured and unpaid balance of \$105,000 of the first mortgage bonds and accrued interest, and subject also to the taxes of 1929 and 1930, all the real, personal and mixed property of the defendant company situated in Pike County, Mississippi.

Spartanburg, S. C.—In the effort to prevent the payment of a \$30,000 note, citizens and taxpayers of Union, S. C., appeared before Judge Thomas S. Sease here and through counsel argued for an injunction to restrain city officials from paying a note executed about two years ago, for the sum, which it is alleged was used in the promotion of the Liberty Fabric Corporation, a silk manufacturing concern, organized by Eastern promoters.

It is contended the money was used for other than corporate purposes and that under the law city officials of Union had no right to make such an appropriation nor to obligate the city for this amount.

The Liberty Fabrics Corporation, after operating for a short time, passed into the hands of a receiver.

Judge Sease, after hearing arguments, reserved his decision, which is expected to be handed down in a few days.

Spartanburg, S. C.—As a result of action taken here recently by officials of the Deering-Milliken chain of textile manufacturing companies in the Piedmont industrial belt, a more stable business condition is forecast by next fall.

The Deering-Milliken Mills are now running 50 per cent capacity and at the meeting here it was voted to cut the dividend rate. The Pacolet Manufacturing Company was cut from 5 per cent semi-annually on common stock to 4 per cent and Laurens Mills was cut from 4 per cent semi-annually on common stock to 3 per cent. The Pacolet preferred stock 7 per cent dividend was not disturbed. Laurens has no preferred stock.

Whitney Mills and the Gaffney Manufacturing Company will pay no dividends at the usual time, July 1. Drayton Mills will pay none on common stock, but will make the usual 7 per cent payment on preferred.

Spartan Mills will pay the usual 4 per cent semi-annual dividend on common stock with a surplus realized from the sale of the Blue Ridge Power Company, according to Mr. Montgomery.

The Gainesville Mills at Gainesville, Ga., had no meeting at this time.

The officials down from New York for the meeting were: G. H. Milliken and Harold Hatch. The Deering-Milliken executives in the Spartanburg area include Walter S. Montgomery, Victor M. Montgomery and B. W. Montgomery.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Athens, Ga.—The Southern Manufacturing Company has purchased oil spraying equipment from the Borne Serymsr Company, New York.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Tucapau Mills are installing in the No. 1 plant fifty new looms to take the place of 250 old type equipment, which have been discarded as obsolete, in order to manufacture a cloth of different width from that formerly turned out from Mill No. 1. The new looms are of the Draper make and are expected to arrive within a few days, according to official announcement. Cloth of 48 and 50-inch width will be manufactured on the new looms. L. A. Draper, superintendent of the Tucapau Mills, states that installation of the new machinery will be begun immediately upon its arrival. When this installation is finished 800 looms will be the total in operation in these mills.

Corinth, Miss.—Following approval of the proposal at a municipal referendum, \$180,000 in city funds has been made available for investment in 7 per cent bonds of the Knit Goods Corporation of America. Corinth voters recently indorsed the proposal by a vote of 1,132 to 19.

The concern will manufacture silk hosiery and probably underwear and gloves. It was said that more than \$1,000,000 will be invested in the enterprise and 600 textile workers employed. Corporation officers estimated the prospective pay roll at \$500,000 annually.

Engineers are now in Corinth to plan for the building and it is understood that construction will be under way at an early date.

Winchester, Va.—B. E. Russell, general manager of Brucetown Woolen Mills, Inc., whose plant was recently wiped out by fire, has been spending several days in New York buying machinery and other equipment for a 16-loom mill the company is constructing on a new site. The equipment is not being bought on a contract basis, it was said, but in the open market, and immediate delivery is required.

J. Victor Arthur, secretary, said the new mill, now being built at Clearbrook, will be in operation by the middle of June. The main building plans were drawn so that additions may be constructed easily in case they are needed. Although fire resisting, the mill will be equipped with adequate protection, it was said. Since the old mill, oldest of the kind in Virginia, was burned, the company has been filling its orders at the plant of the Arthur G. Jones Woolen Mills Corporation and has lost no time or business on account of the fire.

Chester, S. C.—It has been officially learned here that the changes which are to be made at the Winnsboro Mill, approximately thirty miles from here at Winnsboro, S. C., will consist principally of the installation of such machines as are necessary to bring about a better balancing of departments to increase production.

At a meeting held the latter part of April the officials of the United States Rubber Company decided to increase the production of this plant and will spend approximately \$200,000 on this project during the year. It is understood that the production will be increased about 17 per cent. Tire cord production has been in demand to such an extent that it has been found neces-

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

sary to increase the output since the sales of the United States tires are increasing in demand constantly.

The Winnsboro Mill has been operating on a day and night schedule from January 1 and, with the production at the highest rate ever known, the demands made at the company's plant at Detroit, Mich., for the product manufactured at Winnsboro to be made into the tires cannot be filled.

The new machinery and equipment has already been purchased and installation of same is expected to be completed and in operation by July. This plant is now operating 77,028 spindles for the manufacture of tire fabrics. The plant is capitalized at \$2,000,000. A. E. Jury is the agent for the Winnsboro Mill.

Government Suit Against Newton Mills

The United States Government filed suit in United States District Court at Asheville, N. C., against the Newton Cotton Mills, Inc., Newton, N. C., and 28 defendants in which it seeks to recover \$111,905.54 with interest and penalties for alleged income taxes due for 1918 and 1919.

The complaint alleges the Newton Cotton Mills was dissolved and the assets, aggregating \$463,283.33 were distributed among 24 stockholders. The Government asks recovery from each defendant, the amount of damages to be fixed on the proportionate amount of assets received in the liquidation.

The defendants, in addition to the Newton Cotton Mills, Inc., are: Stanley Bank and Trust Company, executor of A. C. Heath, deceased; H. B. Heath, executor of B. D. Heath, deceased; Mrs. N. H. Heath, J. A. Martin, R. B. Knox, W. E. Bacon, A. B. Kuhn, Mrs. A. B. Kuhn, W. C. Heath, Mrs. A. E. Nesbitt, Mrs. F. E. Stokes, Mrs. Daisy E. Bivins, Mrs. Ada E. Montgomery, Mrs. Isabelle F. Heath, guardian; J. D. Elliott, A. L. Shuford, Mrs. Bennetta Heath Bessett, Mrs. Lena H. Jones, B. D. Heath, Jr., H. B. Heath, Mrs. Iola H. Crawford, H. B. Heath and W. H. Twitty, trustees, and Oakhurst Realty Company.

Equity subpoenas were mailed this afternoon to the Charlotte office for service upon these defendants. The total amount sought, including the interest and penalties, will be around \$200,000.

Thomas J. Harkins, of Asheville, United States district attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, filed the suit for the Federal Government in the local office here. According to the complaint, the Government assessed the Newton Cotton Mills to the amount of \$60,694.11 for income taxes due for 1918 and \$80,445.82 for 1919. On October 29, 1928, an order was made allowing a rebatement of \$30,204.39 on the 1919 taxes. This fixed the total tax for 1919 at \$51,241.43.

The complaint alleges the Government has issued

distrain warrants against the cotton mills for the \$111,904.54, but they have been returned uncollectible.

The largest stockholders and the amounts they received in the distribution of the assets totalling \$463,283.33, according to the complaint, follows: B. D. Heath, \$165,680 in 1919 and \$43,600 in 1920; R. B. Knox, \$52,250 over five-year period, 1919-23; W. E. Bacon, \$33,091.67 over four-year period; H. B. Heath and W. H. Twitty, trustees, \$41,600 over three-year period, 1921-23.

The complaint alleges that stockholders "did wrongfully and unlawfully distribute and dissipate the assets of the corporation" with full knowledge of income taxes due the Federal Government."

Why Cottons Are Popular

Five reasons for the present fashion importance and popularity of cotton were cited by Miss Susan Bates of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., of New York, who attended the annual convention of the National Association of Cotton Dress Manufacturers.

Miss Bates is in charge of the fashion show given at the Hotel Stevens in connection with the Association dinner when more than sixty models of new popular priced summer dresses will be exhibited.

"The outstanding reason for cotton's present popularity is its smart styling and artistic design. This is clearly reflected in the new fabrics and models of summer dresses that have been selected for display at the convention.

"The second important reason is the distinct comfort in summer cottons. This is a characteristic which accounts very largely for their great appeal to many women.

"The cleanliness of cotton and the fact that it may be easily laundered are additional reasons which make it appeal to women who recognize this as a factor equally important with excellence of styling.

"The fourth reason for the great popularity of cotton this year is the impressive number of new novel weaves and distinctly new nishes which enhance all its other inherent advantages.

"The versatility of cotton and the fact that it may be used for so many different occasions is also a reason which adds to its popular interest and present fashion importance.

"In addition to all these reasons, styled cottons are relatively so economical as to be very generally of interest. Many women who prefer cotton buy not only a single dress but often as many as half a dozen at a time as complete and practical as possible."

Enka's Cones Now in New Wrapping

In an effort to deliver to knitters rayon yarn on cones in prime condition for knitting, American Enka Corporation announces its new moisture-proof cone. After study and research a wrapping has been developed that keeps the yarn over a considerable period in approxi-

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mately the same condition as it was originally produced at the mill.

This new package will maintain and stabilize both the moisture and oil content so that when the yarn is unwrapped at the knitting machine it is in the best possible condition for fabrication, the firm says. Whatever moisture content has been set as standard in spinning the yarn is maintained regardless of air conditions or weather until the wrapper is broken. The oil content is likewise stabilized.

American Enka yarn thus offered is especially processed in winding to secure the best knitting results. By means of this new package the special processing is preserved and controlled up to the time of knitting.

The new de luxe package is attractive because it is entirely transparent, is applied on the cones with great precision and is fastened at the top and bottom by specially constructed attachments that are practically waterproof.

The new Enka moisture proof cones were shown for the first time at the Knitting Arts Exhibition in Philadelphia.

Decline in Spinning Activity

Washington, D. C. — Continuation of the decline in cotton spinning activity, which has now prevailed for a number of months, was reported by the United States Census Bureau with the issuance of figures showing that only 28,860,382 spindles were active during April out of 34,195,464 in place, compared with 28,898,464 spindles active in March and 30,911,416 active in April, 1929.

A slight increase in total active spindle hours, however, and consequently in the average active hours occurred last month, the aggregate operation being 7,503,325,868 hours, against 7,350,377,700 hours in March, and the average per spindle in place 219 hours, against 214 hours.


Reduction in the number of active spindles was noted in both the cotton growing States and in New England, but in other sections increased slightly. The increase in aggregate active hours was confined to the cotton States.

In the South 17,800,400 spindles were reported out of 19,139,992 in place, against 17,847,482 spindles active in March. The total active hours for the month were 5,337,262,153, against 5,158,701,642 in March, and the average per spindle in place was 279 hours, against 270 hours. In New England 9,799,032 spindles were active out of 13,629,544 in place, against 9,802,148 in March, for a total of 1,955,322,550 hours, against 1,976,810,464 hours, the average per spindle in place remaining unchanged at 143 hours. In all other States 1,260,950 spindles were active out of 1,425,928 in place, against 1,248,834, the total active hours being 210,741,156, against 214,865,594, and the average per spindle in place 148 hours, against 150 hours.

West Boylston Mills Join the Institute

The West Boylston Manufacturing Company, of Easthampton, Mass., through F. Coit Johnson, president, and the West Boylston Manufacturing Company of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala., through Stuart H. Johnson, president, on Saturday joined the Cotton-Textile Institute.

In joining the Institute, F. Coit Johnson expressed the opinion that the 55-50 recommendation is a valuable contribution to the welfare of the cotton textile industry as a whole.



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Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month

A Brief Discussion on Weave Room Humidity

(Continued from Page 12)

that as small a thing as a thread also is? The disturbance over the radio called static is related to the same condition that causes so much trouble in a weave room, in my opinion.

I have on several occasions noticed that just before the weather changes the work begins to run bad. Once during an electrical storm, practically every loom was stopped. Then after the storm had passed, and the lightning had ceased, the work gradually began to pick up and the relative humidity had not changed hardly any, at least not enough to justify all the stoppage that had taken place during the past half hour.

There is one thing I would like to hear from someone else on. I have had some men that were experts on weave room conditions to tell me that it required more humidity at night than it did in day. Personally, I don't know, for I have worked very little at night, but I can't see where it would unless it is that speed gets up at night and the warps and cloth absorb a little more humidity, but that seems still impossible as the speed is so very little faster. It seems to me that if the relative humidity were kept the same, or as nearly as possible, day and night, that it would be better on not only the weaving, but on the boxing of the looms also. To get first class results from looms they must be kept boxing as nearly perfect as possible at all times, and to do this the same relative humidity and temperature must be likewise kept. It seems to me that if the humidity controls were set at the desired humidity and kept there day and night that the work would not be stuck up the following morning, and that the looms would run much better. This, however, is just an opinion of mine, and for that reason I would like to hear from some gentleman who could explain to me why it requires more humidity at night than at day.

Textile Printing Course at Clemson

Dr. H. B. Marshall, of the Ciba Company, New York and Basle, Switzerland, will give a special course on textile printing at Clemson College (S. C.) Textile School starting May 26th. Dr. Marshall received his degree from Zurich and had a number of years' practical printing experience before returning to America.

Clemson has the only full four-year course in textile chemistry, rayon and dyeing in the entire South and is the only textile college giving such a course that specializes in cotton and rayon. The special course in textile printing is one of the many new courses recently developed, in co-operation with men in the industry, to meet the rapidly changing demands of the industry.

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Enka, American	—	Terrell Machine Co.	—
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	—	Texas Co., The	9
-F-			
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	—	Textile Banking Co.	—
Fidelity Machine Co.	—	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—
Fisher Leather Belting Co., Inc.	—	Textile Mill Supply Co.	35
Ford, J. B. Co.	27	Tolhurst Machine Works	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Tubize Chatillon Corp.	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	-U-	
Franklin Process Co.	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
-G-			
Garland Mfg. Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	33
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	Universal Winding Co.	33
General Electric Co.	13	-V-	
Gill Leather Co.	32	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
Grasselli Chemical Co., Inc.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	20
Graton & Knight Co.	—	Viscose Co.	—
-H-			
Hart Products Corp.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	36
Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc.	20	-W-	
Hercules Powder Co.	—	Washburn, Inc.	—
Hermas Machine Co.	21	Washburn Printing Co.	32
H & B American Machine Co.	—	Watts, Ridley & Co.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	26	Wellington, Sears & Co.	30
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co.	—
Howard-Hickory Co.	—	Whitin Machine Works	—
Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	32
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—	Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.	—
-I-			
Iselin-Jefferson Co.	20	Williams, J. H. Co.	35
-J-			
Johnson, Chas. B.	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
-K-			
Kaumagraph Co.	—	Wood's, T. B. Sons Co.	—
Keefer Starch Co.	28	Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	30
-L-			
Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.	—	-M-	
Leemon, Clarence M.	20	Lock, J. E. & Son, Inc.	—
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.	—	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.	20
Lewis, John D.	—	Marston, Jno. F. Co.	27
Lincoln Electric Co.	—	Mathieson Alkali Works	25
Lincoln Hotel	—	Mauney Steel Co.	—
Link-Belt Co.	—	McCampbell & Co.	31

TO ORGANIZE FOR TEXTILE RESEARCH

"The preliminary board of directors" of an American institute for textile research will meet at the Chemists Club, New York City, Friday, May 23rd, for the purpose of "considering and adopting some definite plan of organization." The meeting is called by an invitation committee headed by P. J. Wood, vice-president American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, that was appointed for that purpose at the research conference held in Boston, Mass., April 30th, under the auspices of Textile Research Council.

Although the latter body and the textile chemists and colorists association have been engaged for several years in promoting interest in pure and applied textile research, it is significant that the Boston and New York meetings, which were designed to effect definite organization, should synchronize so closely with the favorable report by the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Textile Foundation bill, which would make available for scientific textile research of approximately \$1,500,000.

FINE GOODS SALES SHOW 20% INCREASE

(By Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates)

Showing a 20 per cent increase over the previous week, our sales for the second consecutive period were the largest since April. While the bulk of this business consisted of spot and quick goods, there was a sizable quantity of yardage placed for regular contract delivery beginning in June. This was particularly true of rayon filled crepes and broadcloths.

Prices show no particular trend save in certain standard lawns, which have yielded slightly due to an overstocked condition. Broadcloths have maintained a very firm position, perhaps because of their present pricing at an irreducible minimum. Organdies were again of interest at unchanged levels.

Curtalement programs are being vigorously maintained and cannot help but improve the fine goods situation in the face of any reasonable buying.

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E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.
P. O. Box 6913, North Philadelphia, Pa.

Chemical Resisting Equipment Offered Textile Industry

The Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, of Charlotte, N. C., are now offering special acid resisting and alkali resisting valves, pumps, putty, brick, cement and other similar equipment to the textile industry, according to announcement made by A. M. Webb, secretary of the concern.

Apparatus and equipment manufactured by the Charlotte Chemical Laboratories are in use in practically all of the principal chemical plants of the country, Mr. Webb stated. With a chemical engineering staff that has had over 25 years experience in acid and alkali conditions, and a fully equipped research laboratory for analytical work and research, officials of the company feel that they are in position to give expert and honest advice to the dyeing, bleaching and finishing division of the textile industry with regard to the materials and equipment for handling acid and alkalies.

In addition to the equipment mentioned above, this concern has for some time manufactured and sold a number of chemical specialties under the trade name, Charlite. Included in this group, is Charlite Textile Grade No. 1, which has a variety of uses. In the kier boiling of cotton goods, it is said to be an economical, efficient assistant for caustic soda that will greatly aid the boil through its powerful emulsifying properties. It is also widely used as an assistant in dyeing.

Charlite Heavy Duty Cleaner, another one of the specialties in the Charlite group, is especially adapted to cleaning dyeing machines of all types.

E. W. Klumph, sales manager of the Charlite Division, declared that the Charlotte Chemical Laboratories will welcome any inquiry concerning the use of chemicals in dyeing, bleaching and finishing and will gladly render any assistance in solving problems of this nature.

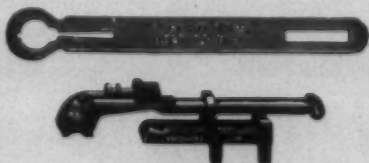
More South Carolina Mills Are Curtailing

Spartanburg, S. C.—Employees of Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, at Ninety-Six, were notified Wednesday that the mills would be closed during the first and third weeks in June and the first week in July.

Greenwood Mills, Grendel Nos. 1 and 2, and Panola Mills will also close down during the first and third weeks in June and the first week in July, according to information received here.

Notices posted at the mills said suspension of operations during the three weeks was in line with the policy of curtailment recently adopted by a majority of the textile manufacturers of the State.

Employees were told that those living in houses owned by the mills would not be charged house rent during the weeks the plants are closed.



Send for samples
DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.
Bristol, R. I.

Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.

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Questions?

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Are you getting a large percentage of seconds?

Does your cloth feel harsh?

If so, write us, and we can help you.

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Importers

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

The Difference

between a soft feel and a harsh feel in yarns and finished textiles is often due to the kind of alkali with which they are treated.

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Wyandotte
Quality and Service
Textile Alkalies

are made for textile purposes, and because they do not generate excessive heat, and also rinse perfectly, they leave the fibres with all their natural elasticity and fine condition unimpaired.



Ask your supply man for
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

Foreign Trade Outlook

(Continued from Page 8)

situation in Europe, for our foreign markets. But this transition will come about gradually, and our principal task for some time to come will be to adjust ourselves to the changing conditions.

The lessons we have learned in the past decade will serve us in preparing to meet these changing conditions and problems of the future. From the credit and financial point of view, varied and effective tools are now available for American export business. Not yet, however, is the foreign credit executive using these tools as intelligently as his associate, the American export manager. In most parts of the country, the high degree of co-operation among export managers in competing and non-competing lines, has greatly increased their value to themselves, individually, and to their companies.

What we must have is greater "team work" on the part of those in charge of credits and finance so that the valuable experience of each exporter will become available to guide the further expansion of our overseas trade.

If the problems of the new era are to be successfully solved, closer co-operation among foreign credit executives in all branches of industry, and in all sections of the country, is essential.

Textile School Adds New Courses

The Textile School of North Carolina State College, in order to give its students a wider variety of instruction in the design, manufacture, finishing and distribution of textiles, has rearranged its curricula and added a number of new courses. Textile students now have the opportunity to pursue the general course in textile manufacturing or major in yarn manufacturing, weaving and designing, or textile chemistry and dyeing.

Students who elect the general course in textile manufacturing, in addition to taking work in carding, spinning, knitting, weaving, designing, dyeing and cultural subjects, will have the privilege of selecting one of three options, industrial, marketing, or education.

The industrial option includes in heat engines, machine shop, electric equipment of mills and mill village sanitation.

The marketing option includes courses in marketing methods, advertising and sales management.

The educational option includes such courses as educational psychology, vocational education, visual aids, principles of teaching, vocational guidance and is designed to prepare young men who have a textile education, to teach in night schools and textile high schools.

New courses have also been added which include historic textile fabrics, color in woven design, manufacturing problems, advanced knitting and principles of fabric finishing.

For a number of years State College has awarded the M.S. degree in textiles to those students who have previously earned the B.S. degree, or its equivalent. In addition to the courses previously offered for this degree, new ones have been added such as: advanced textile microscopy; textile fabrics, their qualities and uses; domestic and imported fabric; and textile testing.

It is now possible for specialists in home economics and home decoration, as well as those connected with the textile industry, to take advanced work at State College and earn an M.S. degree.

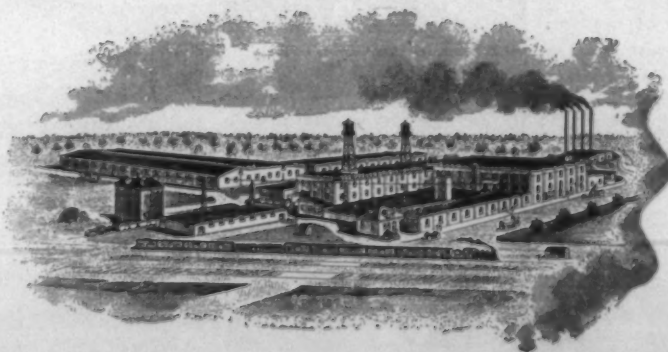
Institute Adds Three Members

Addition of three more cotton mills to the membership of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., was announced by George A. Sloan, president of the Institute. With these accessions, mills representing 2,761,883 spindles have been added to the Institute's membership since the annual meeting last October.

In announcing the new members Mr. Sloan stated that the very general response being made by the mills in New England and the South to the recommendation for maximum schedules of 55 hours and 50 hours a week for day and night runs respectively is regarded by mill executives as a valuable contribution to the welfare of the cotton textile industry as a whole.

The new members of the Institute are the West Boylston Manufacturing Company of Easthampton, Mass., of which F. Coit Johnson is president, and the West Boylston Manufacturing Company of Alabama, of Montgomery, Ala., of which Start H. Johnson is president. The Lane Cotton Mills of New Orleans, La., charter members of the Institute, have renewed their membership which terminated last October.

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It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

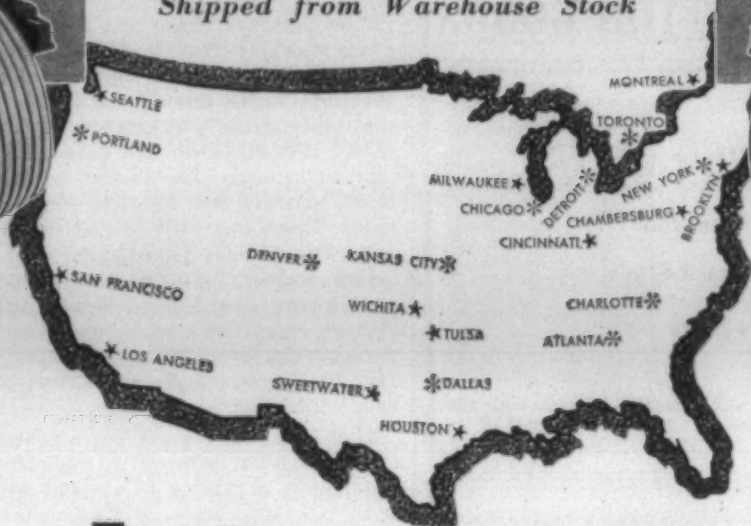
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DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILLER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

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Always unrivalled in performance . . . now Texrope Drives lead in service.

Practically every transmission requirement can be filled with stock Texrope Drives . . . and immediate delivery made from warehouses throughout the country.

Stock drives up to 100 H. P. are thus available in ratios up to 7:1. As many as eighty-three different ratios of sheaves are stocked for each horsepower rating.

Where conditions require a special drive,

quick delivery can be made on drives up to 2,000 H. P.

To users of Texrope Drive this new and complete service further substantiates Texrope's claim to leadership in the transmission field. To manufacturers who sell Texrope Drives as a part of their power driven machinery, this is complete assurance that their customers will enjoy the finest service as well as unequalled performance.

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Where moisture is ever present . . . where dust and dirt fill the air . . . These are the places where Texrope Drives prove their perfection most convincingly. Under the most adverse conditions . . . where other drives mean continual maintenance and repair . . . Texropes give steady service with practically no upkeep.

Texrope Drives require no grease, oil or dressing. It is a clean drive. Frequent shutdowns due to transmission failure cease when Texrope is used.

The wedging contact between the belts and the

V-grooved sheaves permits no slippage. Starting is smooth . . . there is no vibration . . . and the drive is always silent.

In approximately the last five years over 75,000 Texrope Drives have been installed. Unbelievable as it may seem, this drive has never failed to satisfy wherever it is correctly applied.

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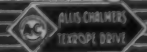
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COTTON GOODS

New York. — There was little change in the cotton goods markets last week and business was generally limited. In gray goods, only light sales of print cloths, sheetings, drills, sateens and twills. Prices remained at the levels of the previous week. Day by day business rarely covered more than filling in supplies. Spasmodic interest in large quantities of print cloth was noted in some quarters, but failed to develop into actual business. There was little of interest in the sheeting market. The 31-inch 5-yard were quoted at 5½c, 36-inch 5-yard at 5½c, 5.50-yard at 5½c, 6.15-yard at 4½c, 36-inch 56x60s 4-yard 7½c, 36-inch 48 square 3-yard 9c, 37-inch 4-yard 6¾c white and 6½c tinged, 40-inch 5-yard best makes 5½c, 40-inch 3.75-yard 7½c spot and 7½c June contract, 40-inch 4.25-yard 6¼c, 40-inch 2.85-yard white 9½c.

That thus far the market has been slow to respond to the eventual prospect of substantial elimination of production, is making sellers and mills realize that this is the strongest possible argument for all the curtailment that can be effected.

A number of mills which had not previously announced their curtailment plans have this week reported they would operate on alternate weeks.

A number of sales of Eastern 144x76s single combed broadcloths were made, 16c being paid for some makes, and other sales being intermediate between that price and the 17c price quoted on best grade. Offerings at 15½c on Southern goods attracted little business. Some trading on Southern 128x68s was reported going on at 13c, and in the East at 13¼c, 13½c and upward. Best grade Eastern 128x68s were quoted at 15½c, with choice makes available at 15c. In two-ply-and-single broadcloths 108x60s were reported of interest, 18½c and 19c being quoted on different mill makes.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.....	4¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4¼
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6 - 6½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8½
Brown sheetings, standard	11
Tickings, 8-ounce	18½-20½
Denims	15
Standard prints	8
Dress ginghams	12½-15
Staple ginghams	10

Constructive Selling Agents for

Southern Cotton Mills

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57 Worth St.

New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Aside from increased inquiry that developed near the end of the week there was little of interest in the yarn market. Day to day sales were small and there was virtually no interest in large lots. Prices remained with further change, but showed a weakening tendency in some quarters. Of the total amount of actual business done, the majority of orders were placed by the weaving interests.

A number of sales of single and ply warp weaving yarns were also effected and some small transactions in knitting yarns were put through. Inquiries for upward of 200,000 pounds were current, with about 150,000 pounds of this reported to have been placed. Prices were unchanged for good quality yarns and steady under the stimulus of stronger cotton.

Reports from the fine yarn mills of Gaston county show there has been little change in the combed yarn situation. Orders are for the most part, limited to small lots for prompt delivery.

It is again indicated that yarn consumers in general have relatively little cotton yarn on hand, either carded or combed, and having discovered that their supplies on hand are somewhat below the safety point, they are inclined to take in more yarn accordingly. It is obvious that expectations soundly to be based on such an assumption are strictly limited. Nobody expects a general buying wave to develop and all sellers are prepared to face a further indeterminate period of drastic hand-to-mouth yarn buying. Notwithstanding this, dealers say, it is worth while to accord due recognition to signs of betterment.

Southern Single Chain Warps

10s	28
12s	28½
16s	29
20s	30½
26s	32½
30s	34½
30s	35½

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	27
10s	28
12s	29
16s	30
20s	31½
24s	34½
30s	36
36s	41
40s	42
40s ex.	47½

Southern Single Skeins

6s	27
8s	28
12s	28½
14s	29
16s	29½
20s	30½
24s	32½
28s	35
30s	35½

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	27½
10s	28
12s	28½
14s	29
16s	29½
20s	31
24s	33½
26s	34½
30s	35½
40s	42
40s ex.	47
60s	52½
60s	61½

Carpet Yarns	
Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	28

White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	26½
-------------------------------	-----

Part Waste Insulating Yarn

8s, 1-ply	23
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	24
12s, 2-ply	25½
16s, 2-ply	29
20s, 2-ply	31
26s, 2-ply	35
30s, 2-ply	35½

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply

8s	27
10s	27
12s	28
16s	30
20s	31½

Southern Frame Cones

8s	26½
10s	27
12s	27½
14s	28
16s	28½
18s	29
20s	29½
22s	30
24s	31½
26s	32½
28s	33½
30s	34½
30s	35½
40s	43½

Southern Two-ply Mercerizing Twist Combed Peeler

8-12s	41
20s	44
30s	47
36s	48½
38s	50
40s	50½
50s	54
60s	62
70s	72
80s	82

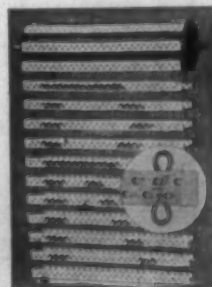
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Yarn. Run Clear, Preserve the
SPINNING RING. The greatest
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Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

Application of Vat Colors to Cotton Piece Goods

(Continued from Page 5)

far the greater part stays in the goods. The color that washes off when reduced goes back on the goods, and the retarding action of the glue is an aid in giving uniform rolls. Dextrines with some colors give a mixture that will foam quite badly and mark the goods. These foam spots are not removable.

Cotton in the form of piece goods is not as readily worked over as in the yarn, and imperfections in dyeing are quite apt to be permanent. Some of the troubles that are apt to develop cannot be corrected at the time, but provision must be made to eliminate them on the next run. The old bug-bear of heavy selvages is not present in the continuous reduced padding and very seldom in the pigment method. Of course, the old danger of losing the vat is always present, but as a rule everybody that is using vats today is fairly familiar with their control and this does not often occur. Although it must be remembered that an excess of hydro is as bad as an insufficiency as it will neutralize some or all the alkali and thus precipitate the color.

Hard water is quite apt to be troublesome, as well as expensive, as a number of the vats are more or less affected by it. However, most plants today are watching their water supply a great deal closer than they did a few years back. Variations in shade may be due to a number of changes in conditions of reduction, temperature both of reduction and dyeing, oxidation, soaping and sometimes in the finishing. In reducing vat colors the alkali concentration plays a most important part. With some colors an excess of alkali will cause precipitation, with others it will lessen its affinity for the fiber and thus impair their money value; with still others it will accelerate exhaustion and thus be a factor to uneven dyeings. Again an excess is sometimes hard to remove, and if left in the finished goods, will, in some cases, affect the tone of the finished shade. With some colors it has a decided tendency to change the tone entirely. Pink FF is an example of this. Excess of alkali produces a much bluer and duller shade than normal. Souring the goods after oxidation is an aid in preventing some of these difficulties, but again if the goods are imperfectly oxidized and soured, some colors are changed quite drastically.

Temperature control is very essential as many colors have variable exhaust rates at different temperatures. Flavone CG is an outstanding example of this. The lower the temperature, the greater the affinity for the fiber, and when used in combination with blue or green a difference in 10° temperature will make a decided difference in the ultimate shade.

Acid oxidation is suitable for some colors and alkaline more suitable for others. It is essential with a great many colors that the oxidizing process be compound will result in a dull and off tone shade. Yellow G is an example of this. While the shade will ultimately come over to its true tone, it sometimes requires as long as two or three days. The soaping itself should be as possible, as practically all vats undergo a decided change in shade in this final process. Yellows will red- den, the golden oranges will turn yellower, the blues, redder, etc. A rope soaper, is as a rule, the best to use, the machine being so threaded and speeded to give the goods from 8 to 10 minutes in the soap, which should be kept as close to the boil as practical.



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ELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-
SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as master mechanic. Best references. No. 5736.

WANT position as overseer weaving—any kind except Jacquards. No. 5737.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed but wish to change. No. 5738.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 37, 16 years experience on drills, sheetings, prints and denims. Good shipping clerk. No. 5739.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner, day or night. Age 37. Best references. No. 5740.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or as superintendent. 20 years experienced white and colored work. Will go anywhere. No. 5741.

WANT position as overseer weaving, designing or finishing. Nine years with present company. Can give references and satisfaction. No. 5742.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 30, experienced on white and colored work. I. C. S. course on carding and spinning. Strictly sober and reliable. Good references. No. 5743.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Experienced and reliable. No. 5744.

WANT position as carder, spinner or winder—one or all three. Age 38. With one mill four years and another three. Experienced on white and colored. Now running Saco-Lowell long draft spinning. Experienced in cotton grading. My employers as reference. No. 5745.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. 20 years experience on Nos. up to 40s. No. 5746.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Age 33. Graduate I. C. S. Strictly sober. Married. Now employed but want better job. No. 5747.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced and well qualified. Best references. No. 5748.

WANT position as spinner, twister, spooler and winder. Married. 17 years with one mill. Good manager of help. Would accept position as assistant in large mill. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 5749.

WANT position as superintendent, engineering or selling. Age 33. Married. Graduate commercial course, machinist and draftsman, textile extension; employed since 1917. Experienced as mechanical engineer, foreman and superintendent, and in production cost and office routine. References—all for whom I've worked. No. 5750.

WANT position as superintendent, or assistant, or as carder and spinner. Experienced on carded and combed yarns single and ply,—plain and fancy broadcloth, chambrays, poplin, marquisette, and crepe. Age 28. Married. No. 5751.

WANT position as twisting, spooling, warping and slashing. Married. Age 30. Eight years experience. Now employed but wish to change. Prefer North Carolina. No. 5752.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced and best references. No. 5753.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder in small mill; experienced and reliable. No. 5754.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or as second hand in large mill. Age 25. Married. I. C. S. graduate carding and spinning. Four years experience as overseer, carding and card grinding, and in spinning. Sober industrious, efficient and reliable. References the best. No. 5755.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Eight years on present job. Wish to change. Best references. No. 5756.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or finishing or both. Experienced on all kinds of cloth white and colored. Understand all makes of finishing machinery. 15 years experience. Married and have family. No. 5757.

WANT position as roller coverer. 15 years experience, all makes of rollers. Prefer mill shop. Best references. No. 5758.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Can figure any machine in carding, spinning or weaving. Yarn and cloth analysis,—all kinds of cloth and designing. No. 5759.

WANT position as dyer. 21 years with one mill, dyeing rayon, silk, mercerized and cotton hose. Handled 4000 pairs daily. Want position with small mill where job will be permanent if work is satisfactory. Available immediately. No. 5760.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced on plain, fancies, rayon and cotton for eight years. Prefer N. C. or S. C. Best references. Good record. Now employed. No. 5761.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving, finishing, designing or dyeing. Experienced on plain, fancies, dobby work, rayon and novelties. Especially expert in warp preparation, dyeing, and finishing. References. No. 5762.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Capable and conscientious. Experienced on various weaves and can give satisfaction. No. 5763.

WANT position as master mechanic. Lancashire experience in large mills, steam and electrical. Several years abroad on contracts for English textile firms. Practical, economical, loyal and tactful. Can go anywhere. Particulars and references on request. No. 5764.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or designing. Several years experience in both departments; all grade of cloth. Age 30. Good references. No. 5765.

WANT position as paymaster or assistant, or as accountant. Age 27. Five years experience, best references. No. 5766.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Ten years with one large company, as overseer. Age 43. Experienced in yarns 6 to 30s. White and colored. Waste of all kinds. Best references. No. 5767.

WANT position as overseer carding, or second hand in large mill. Age 28. Single. Ten years experience as second hand, card grinder and speeder fixer. No. 5768.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced in carded and combed yarns. Age 36. Good references. No. 5769.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding and spinning, or as overseer carding. Best record and references. No. 5770.

LAUNDRIES USE COTTON GOODS

Washington, D. C. — Power laundries are now important consumers of cotton products and a survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department, indicates possibilities of increased cotton consumption. This industry now is consuming approximately 52,000 bales of cotton annually, the bureau says.

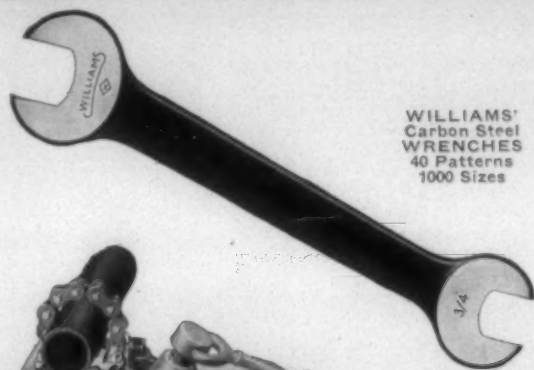
Cotton consumption by power laundries is in the form of wash nets, twine, padding, sheeting, laundry bags, double-faced felt, and cover duck. The use of wash nets alone accounts for an annual consumption of 14,900 bales of cotton, and 9,000 bales are used in the form of twine. Laundry bags account for a consumption of 5,500 bales, but this item could be increased greatly in the view of the bureau's investigators, because only 70 per cent of the power laundries at present are using laundry bags.

An economical means of supplying such an increase, the report points out, would be by the use of cotton bags suitable for laundry bags suitable for laundry bags as containers for soap chips and other supplies. The laundries could later use these in collecting and delivering laundry. Many laundries suggested that increased use of laundry bags at cost to customers, by requiring a deposit on bags furnished, or by requiring routemen to purchase bags as a service to customers.

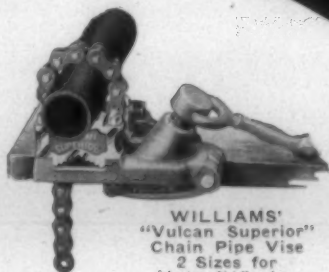
The bureau learned that laundries are using 75 different sizes of laundry bags, but that the size 30x40 inches is the most popular. The diversity of sizes of bags suggested the possibility that reduction to a few standard sizes would reduce cost of production and would lower the price of bags to laundries.

BRANDON REDUCES SALARIES

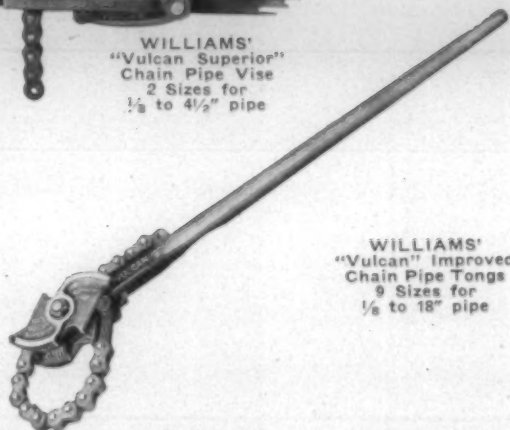
Greenville, S. C.—All officials of the Brandon Corporation which operates three textile plants in Greenville county and one large mill in Spartanburg county, from president to superintendent in the several plants, have taken a voluntary reduction of 25 per cent in salary, August W. Smith, president, announces. The reduction is effective at once and will result in the saving of a considerable sum of money annually, it is stated. Salaries of employes and clerks in the offices will not be affected, it is said, but the income of employes has been reduced by reason of the curtailment schedule now in effect.



WILLIAMS'
Carbon Steel
WRENCHES
40 Patterns
1000 Sizes



WILLIAMS'
"Vulcan Superior"
Chain Pipe Vise
2 Sizes for
1/8 to 4 1/2" pipe



WILLIAMS'
"Vulcan" Improved
Chain Pipe Tongs
9 Sizes for
1/8 to 18" pipe

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BREAKDOWNS are inevitable. When they happen, delay in resuming operations means still greater decrease in production. That's when you need dependable tools—tools that are a help, not a hindrance, to the fast-working mechanic.

Williams' Superior Drop-Forged Tools are dependable—always. A half century's experience has been devoted to their development. They are scientifically designed and made for easier, quicker and better service.

Williams' Tools are fully guaranteed, moderately priced and carried in stock at all times.

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That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients. This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

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For weighting and finishing all textiles

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Dextrines
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Pigment and Lake
Chemicals (Belle Brand)
Liquid Chlorine
Chlorine Lime
(Bleaching Powder)
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Particularly adapted to factories and plants

VOGEL SEAT-ACTION CLOSET COMBINATION



Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated.

The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY

Wilmington, Del.

St. Louis, Mo.

Clark's Directory

OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE MILLS



Gives capital, number of machines, officers, buyers, superintendents, kind of power used, product and telephone number, of every Southern Cotton Mill. Also contains sections: "Hints for Traveling Men," and Clark's Code Word Index.

Printed on thin paper, cloth bound, pocket size.

Two Revisions Yearly keeps this Directory Accurate and Complete. A copy should be in the office of every concern which sells to Southern Textile Mills and in the pocket of every

Salesman who travels this territory.

Current Edition: January, 1930

Price \$2.00

Clark Publishing Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 29, 1930

News of the Mill Villages

ERLANGER, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am sorry to report that the Erlanger Cotton Mill Company has gone to running two weeks and stopping one; but we hope it won't last long.

The Boy Scouts of Erlanger, Troop No. 27, will participate in the jamboree at Camp Uwharrie, Saturday, May 17th.

The County Epworth League met with the Erlanger League of the Methodist church. This being the time when new officers were elected as following: President, Wilson Hewitt; vice-president, Joe Hernbuckle; secretary, Margaret Sparger. After the League adjourned refreshments were served.

The Erlanger League won the efficiency banner for the fifth time, and also came in possession of a loving cup.

Rev. C. R. Johnson is attending the Southern Baptist Convention in New Orleans this week.

The baptizing of the Erlanger Baptist church, Sunday afternoon was largely attended; 26 were baptized.

Mr. Carl Hanes, section boss of the spinning room, is the proud father of twin daughters.

JAKE.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Rowan Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

It has been some time since you have had a letter from Rowan; we wonder if you will consider us to be strangers?

One of the saddest things we have had to happen near our little village was the recent death of Mr. J. A. Whitaker. On May 5th he left his home as usual to go to his work and when night came he did not come home as was his custom. His

people at once began to inquire of his whereabouts and a search was begun. The day following Mr. Whitaker's car was found about thirty miles from Salisbury, parked by the roadside, but he could not be located and was not found till the 17th. He had gone far into a large tract of woods some distance from the road, and had taken his life. Mr. Whitaker was a man well thought of and the manner of his death came as a surprise. He leaves a

THOMAS JEFFERSON RULES FOR PRATICAL LIFE

1. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
 2. Never trouble another for what you can do for yourself.
 3. Never spend your money before you have it.
 4. Never buy what you do not want, because it is cheap; it will be dear to you.
 5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.
 6. We never repent of having eaten too little.
 7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
 8. How much pain have cost us the evils which have never happened.
 9. Take things always by their smooth handle.
 10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred.
- Letter to Thomas Jefferson Smith, February 21, 1825.

family and many friends to grieve his departure.

Aur Baseball Club is doing fine. Last Saturday's game with Concord was very interesting and looked as if it would be a tie; however, Rowan defeated the visitors with a score of 9 to 8.

Mr. A. E. Davis recently made a trip to Philadelphia on business.

We are glad to have Mr. W. L. Campbell, Jr., our assistant superintendent, back on the job after being absent for some time on account of illness.

Our school closed about a week ago. Miss Pearl Powell, who is principal, certainly had a well arranged program for the closing exercises.

S. CLAY.

CLINTON, S. C.

Lydia Mills Community

The Loyalty Club (Senior girls) with the community workers went on a picnic out on the Engee River Saturday, May 3rd. The mill truck affords much pleasure on such occasions, and all enjoyed the trip very much.

On May 5th, Mrs. R. C. Mayes and Henry Mayes of Newberry, S. C., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. McKinney and little Hilda Jean spent Sunday, May 18th in Abbeville, as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Young.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McKinney and children spent Sunday in Ninety-Six with Mr. and Mrs. B. G. McKinney.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hill and sons spent the week-end with Mrs. G. W. White at Greenwood.

Mrs. L. W. Davis has returned home after several weeks visit to her daughter in Athens, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dean and children spent the week-end in Slater.

All clubs at the Community House has been discontinued for the summer months.

We are proud of the girl scout organization, recently organized by Miss Lucy Bailey. A lovely log cabin has just been completed for the use of the Girl Scouts.

On Thursday evening, May 8th, the Girl Scouts gave a play at the school auditorium, "What's the Matter with Sally?" Though it was raining very hard at the hour of the play, a good number attended and a neat sum was realized.

KATE

Becky Ann's Own Page

TEXTILE SUNSHINE CLUB, FLINT RIVER COTTON MILLS, ALBANY, GA., MARCHING FORWARD.

Club Divides and Runs a Contest for Members—Lawn Party to be Staged at Home of Mill Superintendent.

Well! If that bunch of Shiners could have seen me when I received the following report, along with an order for badges for every one of the 43 members, I expect they would have thought me crazy! Oh, but I was so happy.

This club has started something new, too,—a contest for members, that is going to make things happen. Everyone in our office is on tiptoe with eager anticipation, and anxious to get next report.

Please note that the leader says: "The people of our little community seem closer together since our Sunshine Club organized." That's the lovely part of Sunshine work. It warms every heart.

And \$59.91 in the treasury, ready to help anyone who needs it! Besides, all the mill officials, the superintendent and overseers, stand back of the good work. Wonderful! What a delightful community that must be. I do hope to visit there, if I ever again get to dear old Georgia.

Now read all about this wonderful Sunshine Club, and may it inspire others to organize.

AUNT BECKY.

ALBANY, GA.

Sunshine Report From Flint River Cotton Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are proud to say everything is running smoothly here.

The people of our little community seem closer together since our "Sunshine Club" organized.

We are doing splendid work. There are 43 members; the names enclosed.

You will also find \$4.30 for badges. Please rush them, as we wish to wear them at our next meeting. We now have in our treasury \$59.91. The club has made a promising beginning.

What an Albany Paper Says.

A Textile Sunshine Club has recently been organized in the Grace community for the mutual benefit of the members. The club opened with about thirty charter members.

Mrs. J. E. Austin was elected president; Mrs. Tom Kinsey, vice-president; Mrs. P. R. Courson, secretary, and Mrs. W. H. McDaniel, treasurer. An entertainment com-

mittee, a flower committee and a sick committee were appointed with Mesdames Floyd Barrett, G. C. Pierce and W. H. McDaniel as chairmen, respectively.

The club made a promising beginning by dividing the charter members into two contesting sides, the Reds and the Blues, in a drive for additional members. The contest will close on the fourth Tuesday in May, when Mrs. W. H. McDaniel will entertain the club with a lawn party at her home, at 7 p. m.

The club meets each second and fourth Tuesday at 7 p. m. at the home of different members.

Supported By Mill Officials and Overseers.

Mr. E. E. Wetherbee, president, Flint River Cotton Mills; Mr. H. B. Wetherbee, manager; Mr. W. H. McDaniel, superintendent; Messrs. Grady Jenkins, J. D. Green, Tom Kinsey, A. E. Massey, Floyd Barrett, D. L. Robinson, E. F. Williams, E. L. Barnes, L. H. Singletary, B. L. Roberts, Edward Green, T. V. McDaniel, W. L. Jacobs, Roy Barrett, Hubbell and P. R. Courson.

Members of Textile Sunshine Club.

Mrs. G. H. Akin, Mrs. W. H. McDaniel, Mrs. T. V. McDaniel, Mrs. J. H. Daughtry, Miss Mozelle Jacobs, Mrs. Zula Moody, Mrs. P. R. Courson, Mrs. T. C. Pierce, Mrs. J. T. Hall, Mrs. T. C. Kinsey, Miss Janet McDermid, Mrs. F. O. Akin, Miss Virginia Pruitt, Mrs. F. C. Barrett, Mrs. Robert Hughes, Miss Mollie Goodman, Miss Hazel McDermid, Miss Mattie Mae McKinnon, Miss Mary Jacobs, Mrs. Zella Middleton, Mrs. Susie Middleton, Mrs. B. L. Roberts, Miss Zula Little, Miss Roxie Colly, Mrs. J. E. Austin, Mrs. Gladys Sadler, Miss Nadine Wadsworth, Miss Hazel Wadsworth, Mrs. A. W. Mathis, Miss Alma Barrett, Mrs. Julia Crosby, Mrs. Carey Jacobs, Mrs. Grady Williams, Mrs. Viola Anderson, Mrs. Ellen Rhodes, Miss Lena Gilstrap, Mrs. L. M. Spivey, Miss Marie Wells, Mrs. Leila Downing, Mrs. J. W. Wells, Mrs. Russell Mae Jacobs, Mrs. Hattie Middleton and Mrs. Maggie Cornwell.

Aunt Becky, please note that we are every one ordering a badge. We do hope that you can visit us some time.

BROWN EYES
of Albany.

LYDIA MILL SUNSHINE CLUB (CLINTON, S. C.) SENDS IN FINE REPORT

"There's a world of cheer and gladness,

In the sunshine of a smile,
Or a friendly word and handshake—

That makes life more worthwhile."

The Sunshine Club held their meeting Thursday, May 15th. There were 18 members present and \$3.00 collection. Mrs. B. D. Cox called the meeting to order. Several songs were sung. Miss Nellie Cole led in prayer after which she read a few Scripture verses and gave a short talk.

The minutes were read by the secretary. The roll was called and 8 new members enrolled, which gives this club a total membership of fifty-two. The new members are as follows: Miss Maude Harvey 10c, Mrs. Lula Abercrombie 10c, Mrs. Bessie Brown 10c, Mrs. L. N. Lowe 10c, Mr. L. N. Lowe 10c, Miss Nellie McLendon 10c, Colie Mills 10c, Charles Dean 10c.

Reports given in as follows. Visits to the sick and shut-in 100. Trays to the sick 20; fruits, flowers and other gifts were reported given by members of the club.

All members who have not paid their dues for this month of May, are urged to do so, and anyone who wishes to join this club will be welcome. Fee 10c, dues 10c per month.

NELLIE COLE.

RED MEN TO MEET AT SAXON MILLS.

The Red Men, Junaluska Tribe No. 154, located at Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., invites all the Red Men of North and South Carolina and Georgia to attend a Red Men service, Sunday, June 1st, at 3 o'clock, at Saxon. Willie Laurel Olive, evangelist from Concord, N. C., will preach a special Red Men sermon at 3.

Visiting Red Men are asked to meet with the local tribe at 2:30 at Gaston Hall, the Community Building, to march in parade led by the Saxon Band, to the band stand, where the exercises will be held.

J. B. Woodruff will have charge of the singing.

Signed, Jno. W. Turner, Sachem. H. F. Hill, Chas. Sparks, J. C. Haulbrook, C. M. Wofford, R. L. Anderson, Committee.

MACON, GA.

Atlantic Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Wonder if you would like to have a little news from our mill and village? Well here tis.

First, I will say that we have a cracker jack good baseball team at our mill. We have only lost two games this season; we are to play Centerville, Ga., next Saturday.

Our Sunday school is steadily in-

creasing weekly; we have some good church workers in this community. Mrs. H. E. Harden has a class of junior girls that are a credit to any community, and you should have been with us on Mothers' Day; our church was beautifully decorated for this occasion; the program, sponsored by Mrs. Harden's class of pretty girls was just fine.

Our annual picnic will be next Saturday, we will motor to Glen Cove Springs for this occasion, and expect to prepare dinner for 300 or more! Committee in charge are: Mr. W. J. Ward, chairman of dinner committee; Mr. L. L. Long, chairman of lemonade and cold drink committee; Mr. H. E. Harden, chairman of entertainment committee; Mr. Will Foster, Jr., chairman of transportation committee. All of these are good men, and they have appointed a number of committee under them.

LUCKY STRIKE.

EVENING CLASSES HAVE BIG BANQUET THOMASTON, GA.

By Frank L. Byrd, Acting Secretary

Friday evening, April 25th, saw the celebration of an elaborate banquet at the Blue Goose Cafe for the members of the evening classes of the Thomaston Cotton Mills. The evening classes are being co-operated with and sponsored by the Georgia State Board for Vocational Training.

A two course chicken supper was

served. After dinner Mr. N. L. Whitten, treasurer of the classes and toastmaster of the occasion made a short speech thanking the members for their interest, ambition, and co-operation that has been shown in the past term of the classes.

Mr. Thomas H. Quigley, director of the Textile Division of the Georgia State Board of Vocational Training was present on this occasion and his presence was quite a delight and inspiration to each of the pupils. Mr. Quigley made a very inspirational talk on the training that these classes afford, and very clearly presented the fact that in "hard times," (as we express it), that the untrained man is the first to be let out to cut costs, for the trained man is always the most wanted in the slow movement of business as is typical at the present time and has been for the past six months.

Mr. Mark A. Smith, superintendent, public schools of Thomaston, East Thomaston, and Silvertown, was then asked by the toastmaster to express his opinion of the evening classes, to which he heartily responded stating that he was very proud of the fact that there were some people in the textile industry who were ambitious enough to put in an honest day's work and then put forth the effort to attend the evening classes for the self-development, improvement, and the betterment of themselves, not only the older men of the classes but also the younger ones that have not been fortunate enough to receive an extensive education in their youth. He presented the attraction of coopera-

tion, energy and effort in a very distinguished manner.

The teachers, Mr. W. D. Massey and Mr. James R. Daniel made short impressive talks in which they expressed their thanks for the attendance that each individual had made.

The progress of the evening classes has been very explicit during the past two seasons and many credit certificates have been issued. With another successful year of two sessions some diplomas will be issued in the different subjects, and the Governor has stated that these will bear his seal and signature.

This occasion will be long remembered by each of the members of the two classes. Each of the individuals are being watched by the management due to the fact that they readily see that are not satisfied with the routine they are presently in but look forward and are preparing for the position which is higher up, and it is known that the older ones are soon to pass on and with the effort that is shown by the individual in his interest will be the man for the "higher position" when it becomes open.

Among those who attended from Mr. James R. Daniel's class were Messrs. Frank DeLoach, Martin Hayes, Fred Hanson, H. M. Hanson, Dewey Womble, C. J. Jackson, Mack Cummings, J. A. Stewart, and J. I. Register. From Mr. Massey's class were: Messrs. T. W. Stewart, Henry Stewart, R. D. McDermid, J. P. McGlon, Earl Edwards, H. G. Sanders, J. H. Maze, Edward Maze, A. B. Daniel, E. E. Lee, G. A. Gatlin and Frank Byrd.



GASTONIA, N. C.

Smyre News

The Mothers Club held a delightful meeting at the Community House Tuesday night, celebrating the birthdays of two of the club members, Mrs. J. M. Belt and Mrs. A. L. Hendrick. Both of the ladies received a number of lovely and useful gifts.

Little Miss Margery Brown celebrated her sixth birthday last Tuesday afternoon with a birthday party at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Brown. There were sixteen little guests present for this happy occasion. After enjoying the games, the little hostess's mother, assisted by Misses Pauline Frye, Inez Whitener and Doris Strange served cake and cream.

Little Nettie Joy is spending the week in East Gastonia with her sister, Mrs. Wyrle King.

Mrs. R. H. Brown had as guests Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Jennie Jackson and Miss Grace Chaiper, of Clover.

Mrs. Jennie Williams spent Sunday afternoon in Charlotte, with Mr. and Mrs. Shelton Hasty.

Mr. Ed Gilbert and little Paul Taylor visited Mr. W. H. Taylor who is a patient in St. Peters Hospital in Charlotte, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Leonhardt spent Sunday afternoon in Shelby, with Mr. and Mrs. Tom Osborne.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Holland and Inez Whitener were visitors in Charlotte in for a short time Tuesday evening.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Cannon on Monday, May 19th, a daughter.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. G. Z. Weaver on Tuesday, May 20th, a daughter Joy Oveida.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News.

It's fairly easy sometimes to make a big profit out of a mean trick and not get caught at it. The trouble is that you can't do it without knowing it yourself. And somehow you never forget it. Months later, years later, you'll think of it and squirm. It isn't half so rotten to have the ill opinion of someone else as it is to have your own contempt.

Commencement Exercises.

On Thursday evening, May 22nd, at 8 p. m., the closing exercises of our school will be held in the school auditorium. Features of the program will be a play by pupils of the fourth, fifth and sixth grades, a graduating program by the seventh grade, an address by Mr. R. T. Wilson, of Laurens, the delivering of prizes for scholarship and attendance, and the presentation of diplomas to the graduating class.

No admission will be charged and all patrons and friends of the school are invited to attend.

Play for Benefit of School Library.

The play, "A Noble Outcast," will be presented at the school auditorium on both Friday and Saturday evenings, May 23rd and 24th of this week. This play is directed by Prof. Eidecker, who is to play the part of the "Outcast" himself and he plays it in a way to make any audience both laugh and cry. The other six characters in the play are our own local people who were selected by Prof. Eidecker to complete the cast.

Admission will be 15 and 25 cents and proceeds will go toward the support of the school library.

Party.

The sixth grade entertained the seventh grade at a party Tuesday evening from 6 to 7. Misses Todd and Dreher assisted in playing games after which ice cream and cakes were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Foy and Miss King were invited guests.

Notice.

We find that all over the village the grass sod that we have gone to a heavy expense to put down, is being dug up in large blocks and in some instances it would seem without much thought as to looks.

Again on account of the extra expense of mowing the grass around the many beds, we are forced to ask that in the future you are not to put out any flower beds on the village, without first taking up the matter with Mr. Ellis.

Joanna Wins Over Laurens by the Score of 15 to 3.

The Joanna team went on a batting spree Saturday to take the Laurens "Red Birds" in camp. The whole Joanna team hit well, but the hitting of Rolfe Clark, Chas. Dickey and Truesdale held the spotlight. Rolfe Clark hit two home runs, and oh, boy, how they did ride; Chas. Lackey hit one for a country mile, also Truesdale, our new addition at short stop, got four hits out of five times at bat. He also played a nice game at short.

Village News.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole Campbell announce the birth of a daughter on Wednesday, May 14th.

Lost—Near the church on last Sunday night, a pair of black-rimmed spectacles in leather case. Finder please return to Mr. G. P. Frady at Joanna Mercantile Co.

Mrs. M. H. Manly delightfully entertained the young people of the village at her home on last Saturday evening.

Mrs. D. M. Avinger and daughter, of Vance, S. C., were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Foy.

Mrs. A. D. Barron spent last week with her parents in Savannah, Ga.

Miss Elsie Montjoy, of Clinton, spent a few days last week with her

grandmother, Mrs. C. A. O'Shields.

Miss Mae Johnson spent the week-end with her mother in Augusta, Ga.

Mrs. Oscar Jones and little son, of Newberry, spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cook.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wright and children, of Spartanburg, S. C., visited Mrs. J. E. Hamm Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Rogers, of Saluda, spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Hawkins.

Misses Willie Mae and Doris Wolford spent the week-end in Newberry.

Mr. Marion Hair, of Batesburg, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hair.

Miss Erlene Rickard, of Batesburg, spent Sunday with Miss Stella Beckam.

Little Inez Tinsley, who has been quite ill for the past two weeks, is much better.

Mrs. Rhoda Baker has been a patient at the Chester Hospital since last Friday. Friends wish for her a speedy recovery.

Mr. Lester Hair spent Saturday in Batesburg.

Mrs. W. E. Adams and children visited friends in Newberry Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gary Martin, of Laurens, and Miss Mamie Compton, of Gaffney, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Starnes.

Mr. H. W. Hack, of the New York office, spent a few days in our village last week.

EASLEY, S. C.

Alice Mfg. Co.—Alice Plant.

Miss Annie Belle Elliott, of Central, is visiting Miss Ruth Moser on Blair street this week.

Rev. O. W. Dodd filled his regular appointment in the Baptist pulpit Sunday morning and evening. He was the dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bagwell.

Miss Elizabeth White, of Easley, R. F. D. No. 4, was the week-end guest of Miss Agnes Bolding.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Cartee visited Mrs. Cartee's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, near Rocky Bottom Sunday.

Miss Ola Youngblood entertained a number of friends at her home Saturday evening. Those present report an enjoyable time.

The Ball Club is doing nice work this year. They have played six games, winning three. Officers of the team are as follows: Howard Thomas, manager; C. B. McGaha, treasurer; M. L. Lesley, secretary. The team is very optimistic about winning the pennant.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hester, of Front street, had as their guests during the week-end, Mr. and Mrs. Bud Smith, of Laurens, and Miss Irene Hester, of the Easley Mill.

X. Y. Z.

ALICE IN BLUNDERLAND

By Ethel Thomas

"Gorgeous!" declared Mrs. Avery as she sat at the table across from Alice, her eager eyes taking in everything in a flash. "And I'm famished," picking up the menu—"but of course I would be, with coffee fifteen cents a cup, and Why—gracious, Alice! We can't get a decent breakfast for less than a dollar each!" in a low voice.

"That's all right mother. Order anything you want and don't look at the price. Experience is worth something, and it's a treat to have you with me on a trip like this." Alice picked up the pad and wrote out the order, adding grapefruit which she knew her mother liked so much, and they took their own good time about eating, enjoying glimpses of the country through which they dashed.

"Alice, I think one of the greatest things our mills are doing these days, is the encouragement and assistance they give in getting mothers and girls to take unusual trips. You know, the Mothers Clubs in various mill villages, sponsor summer vacation trips, and it adds years to the lives of hard worked mothers besides, giving them educational advantages and experiences. I always wanted to go on one of those trips, but never did."

"Yes, and the Girl Reserves and various other clubs, are doing the same thing for girls. Those hundred girls from Gastonia that had that trip to Washington, and those hundreds of girls from Bibb Company Mills at Columbus and Macon, who had a two weeks trip down the East Coast, visiting historic St. Augustine and other wonderful places, have something that can't be taken from them. Something that adds dignity and poise to character," mused Alice. "And Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts—they all have such good times, and learn so much. There's plenty things worse than being a Southern mill operative."

"Well I should say so! Why, to my way of thinking, Southern mill people are the most fortunate working people on earth. I was brought up on a farm—and believe me, there's no fun stripping crab grass seed between your toes, or bruising your bare feet against sharp stones."

Alice gave the waiter ten dollars for change, and when he brought it back, she left 50 cents on the little silver plate as a tip. He bowed low, hurried to open the door for them, and as they passed out going back to their seats in the Pullman, Alice said: "Four dollars for breakfast—and you didn't have your second cup of coffee! Why didn't you? No use to be poor and act the same way," laughing.

"Don't remind me of my lowly station in life when I'm feeling like a female Henry Ford!" chided Mrs. Avery.

"Mother what a brick you are. Seems to me that I'm

Nobody's Business

By Geo McGee

BAD HEALTH HINTS.

Uncle Joe dropped in to see me today to ask me if I intended to have a birthday dinner this year and to express his appreciation for the invitation extended to him last year, but when I explained to him that the break in the stock market last fall had forced the price of cotton so low that I got only 65 dollars for my bale, he agreed with me that times are mighty hard to be thinking about big dinners.

Uncle Joe said that there were 19 cases of jake paralysis in his community and 5 of them belonged to the church, but most of the patients were Baptists and not Methodist, as the paper said last week. It seems that only 3 admit that they ever tasted Jamaica Ginger and the 4 deacons who have it swear that they ketches it while away from home in a hotel where a fellow stayed in the hotel lobby one night while they were there. One young man admitted that he drank a bottle of ginger ale last fall.

It seems that various and sundry remedies are being used to treat this malady, according to Uncle Joe, but the one that has helped most is for the afflicted person to soak his feet in a pan of Jamaica Ginger from supper time till bed-time, but there are some who refuse to waste the stuff that way and insist on saving it up until the doctors learn more about the disease—as it is possible that it is something like the flu or the dropsy, or maybe both.

Uncle Joe said that his family doctor had told him that he was not so sure about Jamaica Ginger causing all this trouble and thought possibly corn liquer had something to do with quite a number of cases and that he himself had switched off to black-berry wine. The main part of the disease is in the feet and it ain't no sort of affliction to have when a mad-dog gets after a fellow. The rest of the body is willing to go forward but it seems that the "dogs" want to drag.

According to Uncle Joe's way of thinking, straight whiskey without Red Devil lye and Jamaica Ginger without gangrene or wood alcohol in it are just as safe as the bottled in bond stuff that has an imported label on it instead of a picture of the guy's pasture where it was manufactured only 2 days before being peddled, and he knows several men that have stuck to the corn meal and sugar booze and they don't limp at all.

Uncle Joe thinks the makers of Jamaica Ginger which has brought so much timber-leg into our fair land ought to be required by law to furnish every single one of their "off-spring" with a rolling chair and a pair of nice maple crutches, and possibly a swing to pull their feet up in at night while trying to sleep. There being no other goods news in Uncle Joe's community, he borrowed 50 cents from me to get his dinner with and went on back up town.

LA GRANGE, GA.

Dunson Cotton Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am a reader of the Home Section and enjoy it very much. I have a good many of your books and they are simply wonderful. "Driven From Home" is my favorite book; I know "Mr. Elgricel" personally, and he is a fine man.

Aunt Becky, I wish you could have been here for the revival of the Baptist church. It was a great success. Our pastor, Rev. P. T. Layton, was assisted by Rev. W. A. Seymore, of Selma, Ala., who brought the message each evening. God answered the prayers of the Christians and personal workers, and we had an average of one thousand in attendance each service; a senior and booster choir of about two hundred and fifty voices; the booster choir, ranging from seven to sixteen years, and they sang better than the seniors, too! A total of one hundred and eighty-four additions to the church.

Aunt Becky, will you please send me particulars of the Sunshine Club? Would like to organize one here if possible; and also send a list of your books. I may find some that I haven't read.

SALLY FANNY.

CORNELIUS, N. C.

Gem Yarn Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Gem Yarn Mill has curtailed again but our officials are showing their big hearts in trying to divide the work with the employees.

Miss Louise Pucket and Miss Lois Caldwell have returned home from college for their summer vacations.

Mrs. Roy Washam came home from the Mooresville Hospital yesterday, where she has been the past two weeks. She brought home a big boy.

Oh, yes, here is some good news! Cornelius has a library. It is in the town hall.

Little Evelyn Brown fell from a swing and broke her arm last week. We are glad to say she is getting along fine.

Lets stop talking hard times;

I mean "me and you."

Lets stop looking for dark clouds

And look for skies of blue.

The clouds have silver linings,

No matter how dark they be;

Some day they'll turn inside out

And shine on you and me.

So let's stop talking hard times,

And talk about the good;

We could make things seem much better,

If we only would.

GLADYS.

OLD GROUCH.

(By Eph Godoloe, in Textile Tribune, Spartanburg, S. C.)

If there's anything in this world I hate worse than another it is an old GROUCH—a fellow who gets up every morning and puts on his grouch at the same time he does his britches and goes out to poison the whole neighborhood. If I had my way every chronic grouch would be in jail—in a cell by himself. I guess that'd

just getting really acquainted with you." Then glancing at her watch. "Our next stop is Baltimore. It is now 9:30"

"And we've just had breakfast! At home we eat at 6:30. This trip is going to spoil me forever, I'm afraid But"—wistfully, "shall we get another meal on board?"

"Yes—we shall certainly want lunch."

"Well,—that was the biggest treat I ever had. I never expected to ride or dine in a Pullman, much less go on a trip to New York. I'm happy and have such a reckless dare-deviltry feeling that I'm willing to accept what the gods provide, asking no questions."

Alice opened her brown eyes wide and looked at her lovely mother thoughtfully. What a good pal and sport she was. What capacity for enjoyment. And what a difference nice clothes made. And happiness. And Mrs. Avery simply glowed with happiness, as she gazed through the window, her soft musical voice expressing pleasure and interest in everything she saw.

"Baltimore! We must be getting in the suburbs. Hallowed ground! Where Captain John Smith of Pocahontas fame and those with him, were the first white men on the ground. What exciting times they had with the Indians, back there in 1608."

"And who was Baltimore named for?" Alice asked, amazed that her mother remembered this history, and trying to see how much more she knew.

"Why Alice, of course you know that he was Cecil Calvert, the Second Lord Baltimore. He became Governor in 1662. Oh, the lovely scenery! Just look Alice! But Alice looked at her mother instead.

Between Philadelphia and New York, they had lunch. Alice insisted that her mother do the ordering this time, greatly amused to see her deliberately cover the price with a determined finger, and order with reckless extravagance. And when the bill was presented, \$6.75, not so much by the flicker of an eyelash did Mrs. Avery show consternation or surprise. She had a ten changed, left a dollar tip, and rose with the air of a queen and swept majestically out, Alice following meekly and catching her arm as she crossed the platform, conscious that the waiter was duly impressed.

"How was that?" Mrs. Avery challenged, a twinkle in her eyes.

"Fine, fine," chuckled Alice. "Keep it up and something's sure to happen."

"Right! But I hope it doesn't happen away from home! Busted and in a strange country would scare me to death."

New York, and at last in the station. What a mad, bustling, hurrying throng. Some going to the trains—others bent on catching street cars and taxis. Pushing, shoving, jostling. Gay greetings, kisses, laughter. Good-byes and treas. All ages, all nationalities, all colors, young and old—every character and every emotion under the sun.

And then as they gazed around bewildered, Mrs. White spied them and rushed forward, her cheeks glowing, and

welcomed them heartily. She gave their luggage checks to a red cap, hurried them out to a taxie and in an hour they were in her lovely home, a grand old building almost hidden from the streets by dense evergreens and shrubbery, which covered half a block and was worth a fortune.

"Now I can give you separate rooms, or a large room with two beds," Mrs. White said, as they went in, their feet almost swallowed in the soft rugs.

"Let us have the room together," said Mrs. Avery. "I'd feel lost, alone, and I'm so bewildered and dizzy over what I've seen—and now all this loveliness,"—looking around her—"that I'm afraid it's only one of my dreams. I know I'll never remember half that Mr. Marco said tell you."

"And I dare you to forget one word," laughed the widow. "But what more can he say than he says in his daily eight to sixteen-page letters, is beyond my imagination. Oh, he's a delightful lover!"

"Sixteen pages!" murmured Mrs. Avery. "That sounds more like some of these modern young whipper-snappers than our dignified mill president. What wonders are accomplished through love." Then she turned to Alice: "How many pages were in your longest letter from Ted?"

Alice dimpled: "Twenty—and it took three stamps—for the paper was heavy. I received it while with Mrs. White—just after she had written that article all unknown to me, for the Marco paper."

"And never answered the poor boy one word," Mrs. White chided. "Honestly, you'll have to make up all your life, to him for your cruel treatment then."

"Ted understands," smiled Alice, "and loves me faults and all."

"Always has and always will," added Mrs. Avery. "For awhile I began to think he was too good for Alice; now I think she deserves him," with a fond glance at her pretty daughter.

"This trip with mother has been delightful, and will always be one of my most pleasant memories," declared Alice, as they began to unpack. "Seems to me that I never really knew her, before. I'm so glad that we could come together, and we'll never forget you for such a treat," she said, her eyes full of love looking into the face of her friend.

"Tut, tut! Stop such talk. Didn't you give to me my heart's desire?—restore to me the love of my youth who, otherwise would never have been found? I'll never cease to marvel over the mysteries of fate. I'm the happiest woman on earth, I do believe, and one of my greatest joys is having you two in my home. Now tell me everything that Hugh said." And they tried, all laughing and talking at once.

They rested that afternoon and evening, and laid plans for next day. Mrs. Avery declared the beauties of this home and splendid grounds about it, provided show enough for one day, and that she would be as happy exploring them, as if she owned the whole works. As she reveled in the luxury of a scented bath she almost forgot to worry over her reckless extravagance on the diner.

cure him. Honestly, I'd rather be dead and buried than to have to go through the rest of my life with a grouch at everything and everybody. I was made glad to read just a while back that the doctors had about decided that GROUCHING was a disease. I hope to goodness they are right. This piece I read said that doctors could diagnose the case and locate the trouble and by cutting out—or off—something, they could cure it, maybe. If so, I hope for the Lord sake they OPERATE.

What got me started on this subject, is hearing old Hen Jones, our local grouch saying just awhile ago "their dad-burned cotton mills has just about ruined our country." Now I know old Hen. He and I were raised on the same creek, but on separate sides, thank goodness. I've known old Jones about 40 years and from the first day I knew him till now he has been a grouch. He was grouchy at school—nobody liked him. He grew up, tho, without anybody killing him and married a good, hard-working girl and they settled down away back goodness-knows-where and started out to raise cotton and Joneses. They did extra well at the latter and it wasn't long till they had about as nice a mess of younguns as you ever saw, but with the coming of each new one times got tighter and tighter. When the oldest child got old enough to work a bit, they went to the field. After awhile old Jones discovered that he might do better at a mill, and one day he up and moved to the mill at which I had gone. I saw him move in. Outside of his wife and 7 children I wouldn't have given him \$8, and 20 cents for his whole load of stuff—including the two old hounds that he brought along tied under the wagon. He at once put all the young folks who were old enough to work in the mill, while he remained at home to "help ma do the things." Now this "doing the things" business consisted of his loafing around the livery stable, barber shop and store. You'd find him right there any time of the day except at noon and supper time. And he was always grouching. The mill wasn't paying anything—and the work run bad—and the store was robbing folks and bla-bla!!! all day long.

The only time Hen ever went into the mill was payday. Yes, sir-e-e! The old boy was right there on payday, big as life, all reared up against the pay desk waiting for the coin. Not a one of his family ever saw a cent of his money.

Say, do you know what I've seen that old sneak do? I've seen him up at the soda-water fountain in the company store swilling a cold drink and his little children standing beside him looking at him with longing eyes and the water running out of their mouths, they wanted a drink so bad. Hen told them it would make them sick! Well, things went on this way for about a year and then the young folks learned a few tricks, and one day they all up and gave a war-whoop and said from then on it was 'no tickee, no workee' and they struck on Hen. Now that was the only strike in my history of 40 years that was worth a dime to anybody except the guy that went about engineering it. So old Jones lost his job as ticket taker Right! Right then and there the whole world soured on Jones and he soured on the whole world.

But things began to jazz up at the Jones homestead. First the family got some clothes—and say, what a difference that did make!

You know somehow or other old Jones had a fine looking set of boys and girls. Then they began to buy things for the house—curtains, rugs, pictures, books, furniture, and of course, a victrola and some enlarged pictures! They even had an enlarged picture of old Hen with a low collar on, showing about 8 inches of neck and an Adam's apple the size of a turkey egg. Well, the more they bought the grouzier old Hen got and when they'd bring in something new he would just walk around it with his hair all bristled up like a cat walking around a strange dog—but his folks never paid any attention to him, which was why it made him so mad. Well, one day they all went to town and came back in a new Ford and then old Hen had a paragonical fit. When he got to where he could speak he sailed in and cursed out Henry Ford, Mrs. Ford, young Mr. Ford, the dealer, and the man who sold them the gas and oil and the wind shield wiper, and right in the midst of his most eloquent flight the whole family crowded into the car, gave two toots of the horn and one merry Hat Hat and sailed out to make some whoopee, with old Mother Jones on the back seat as chief whoopee-maker, and that just naturally knocked old Hen cold. He just had to stand there and gnash his teeth and everything else that he could get a gnash at—even including his hat!

Now, your Uncle Ephraim believes in children obeying, honoring and loving their parents—nobody moreso, but every time those kids got one on Hen I delighted, and watching that family with Hen on one side and the bunch on the other has been a real treat to me and better than a moving picture. I don't mind saying that I have even offered a few suggestions to help the thing along.

Now if old Hen had not moved to the mill he would be way back in the sticks plowing a little spotted steer just like he began doing 40 years ago. Everything he has in his home, his stomach and on his back he owes to a cotton mill—and I say that its a mighty sorry wop that will cuss the bridge that has carried him over, even if the bridge is sorter wobbly at times. Every one of Hen's kids have better educations right now than I ever got. They have advantages at the mill that would have made this old world seem a land of Goshen to me.

Then they have something that is finer by far than these—they have A CHANCE to MAKE SOMETHING of themselves. Two of his boys are section men today. They will be overseers, you mark my word! Old Hen has more real blessings to be thankful for today than all his folks ever had—and yet he goes about with his mouth turned down and his nose turned up—like somebody had opened a case of limberger cheese on him. It makes me sick!

And that is why, some of these days when I am feeling right well, and have the spare time, I'm going to ask old Hen to take a walk with me out into the country. We'll wander among the flowers and the bees and the birds until we find, somewhere, a peaceful dell, some sylvan spot where the soft zephyrs are zephering and the air is laden with some sweet perfume. And there, standing together, he and I, with bowed and uncovered heads, as the golden sun sinks peacefully into the radiant West, I am going to earnestly and reverently KICK THE EVERLASTING TAR OUT OF OLD HEN'S STATUS QUO, by—gum!!!

"But my stars, I could have fixed a much better meal than that for fifty cents," she thought, and then determinedly banished the regret.

Next morning before breakfast, and before her mother or Mrs. White were up, Alice arose, dressed and threw a wrap around her, and went out into the garden. The air was cool and crisp, and it was almost nine o'clock. Unexpectedly she came upon the gardener hidden back of a tall hedge of evergreens, and digging up bulbs. He lifted his hat politely. He was tall, young, and rather good looking, Alice thought. Not the one who had charge of the grounds on her previous visit.

"I suppose the roses are gone," Alice remarked, as she passed.

"Yes, Miss," pleasantly, "but there are some strange, lovely flowers down by the side gate; I don't know what they are, but perhaps you will. They are as beautiful as orchids."

Alice turned down the narrow winding walk, flanked by tall evergreens, and as she disappeared, the gardener stood up, waved an imperative hand, and followed her with quick, light steps.

As she bent forward, peering through the dense shrubbery in search of the flowers, a hand reached across her shoulder and stifled her cries in a chloroformed handkerchief. Then, as she ceased to struggle, grew limp and would have fallen, she was lifted in strong arms, carried swiftly through the gate and placed into a closed car that had just driven up. The man sprang in after her, and the taxi dashed away, and not a soul had noticed.

"Easy as pie!" laughed the gardener. "I never dreamed that we'd pull the trick so soon or so easily. My hands are blistered with all that garden work yesterday and today, and that dam fool woman won't have to pay a cent for it,—that's what gets me. But, I'll get mine."

"Sure you will. The boss will pay well for this. But what he wants another one for gets me. Someday skirts will be his ruin."

CHAPTER XXIII

When Alice regained consciousness, her puzzled brain could not at first comprehend. There was a sweet sickly, oppressive odor, that gave her a dull drowsy feeling, and for a little while she lay still, trying to think. Presently, she opened her eyes, and blinked uncertainly. The room was dark, save for the dim light of a small oil lamp with smoky chimney. She gazed at the lamp as if at an apparition. What could it mean? She sat up, though her head felt dizzy. With growing wonder, tinged with fear, she found that she was on a narrow iron cot and had been covered by a soft warm blanket.

She sprang up, amazed to find her feet on bare ground. With terror stricken eyes she gazed around, sniffed the damp mouldy atmosphere, and realized that she was under ground. Staggering toward the lamp and the rickety table, she glanced at her watch. 12 o'clock! On the table she saw a card and mechanically picked it up.

(To Be Continued)